HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,854—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
† M.L. PERSIA	7931	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th ,,
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	16th ,,
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th ,,
* ARABIA	7963	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Moses	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	...	5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Meconi	5,095	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 67, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 30th April, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	16th May 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. Yagi, 3,239 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nowrosi Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April, 1903

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th April, 1903.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th May 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	8,383	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcanetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE

COOLEST SPOT

IN BOMBAY.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS.

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,

MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
2ND, 6TH AND 9TH MAY, 1903.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
CLIFFORD WALKER,
The distinguished London Society Entertainer
A la CORNEY GRAIN
In his amusing and popular Humorous Sketches.

Mr. WALKER'S tour through India which commenced in Calcutta is proving an unqualified success, attracting large and fashionable audiences in every Town he has visited. A HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE CULTURED.

Commencing 9-15 P.M.
PRICES.—Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.'
Advance Agent,
T. J. LIDDIARD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 16 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21, Churchgate Street, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1903, at 3-30 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors, Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

2nd.—To pass a Resolution in regard to the disposal of the profit made in the year 1902, as recommended by the Directors.

3rd.—To declare a dividend.

4th.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

6th.—To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 22nd May, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
મોતી જેઠાની કુંપની,
i. e., MOTI JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

16th April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1903, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, (Free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December, 1902, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road on and after FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1903, between 11 A.M and 3 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 15th day of April, 1903, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Friday, the 24th April, 1903, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share in 1,562 Shares free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1902, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after the 6th May, 1903, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on the 23rd April, 1903, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Friday, the 24th April, 1903, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share, on 7,800 Shares, viz. 1,800 Shares of Rs. 500 each of the Old Capital and 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each of the New Capital, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1902, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Compay, No. 14, Rampart Row, on and after the 6th May, 1903, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Share-holders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 23rd April, 1903, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDAS & Co.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel.
Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" Æ.B. and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM FRIDAY, the 15th instant, the HARBOUR FERRY STEAMER will LEAVE for DHARAMTAR at 7 A.M. and for ULWA at 1-30 P.M. via INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

No. 773 of 1903.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH APRIL, 1903.
NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to select a CANDIDATE for appointment as PROBATIONER in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications are accordingly invited which must reach the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, on or before the 31st May, 1903. Applicants must produce evidence—

(i) that they are duly qualified subjects of His Majesty or of Native Princes in subordinate alliance with His Majesty and have resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(ii) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date above mentioned: the proofs of age and nationality required will be the same as under the rules* approved by the Government of India for candidates proceeding to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service;

* NOTE.—The following are the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to Natives of India who are candidates for the examination for the Indian Civil Service held in England:—

No. 404.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
ESTABLISHMENTS.
SIMLA, THE 19TH MAY, 1898.
NOTIFICATION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules to be substituted for Rules VII and XI of the Rules published in Home Department Notification No. 22/2, dated 21st August 1888 (republished at pages 730 and 731 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 30th August, 1888, and also under Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 1537, dated 8th August 1892, at pages 815 to 845 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 13th idem), for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to Natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England:—

VII.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the District or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, viz. the day of 18 . at , a place within Her Majesty's Dominions. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed † below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 18 . at , a place within Her Majesty's Dominions.

[† Here enter details.]

XI.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly and has established the fact that though born without the limits of Her Majesty's Dominions he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding the candidate's birth:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed † below and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 18 , and that he was born at a place without Her Majesty's Dominions but that he is the son grandson of a person born in those dominions.

† Here enter details.]

(iii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them;

(iv) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from the heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that a candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such college.

2. The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

3. The probationer will be required to go through the course of equitation and obtain the certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, viz. the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the District to which he is posted. The Collector of the District to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a taluka nor be invested with Magisterial powers until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to the first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be—for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, Rs. 175 per mensem, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem, until he obtains a substantive appointment in the Provincial Service.

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Household furniture, such as tables, teapoys, chairs, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, cupboards, almira, folding cots, chest of drawer, book and hat stands, iron safes.

6 dozen gramaphone records.
1 Remington typewriter.
1 lot of second-hand band instruments.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. E. C. Hamnett, consisting of wearing apparel, tin trunk, leather Gladstone bag, &c.

Also the effects of the late Mr. H. Bently Smith, consisting of wearing apparel, steel trunks, despatch box, books writing case, &c.

AT 2 P. M,

Several gent's bycycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
1 double-seated circular glass brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VACANT PEICE OF LAND AT MATOONGA NEAR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Nagurmul Gangabison, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Babool Packoo, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage in Gujrati dated the 5th day of March, 1902, the following piece of land, viz.—

All that piece of vacant land at Matoonga containing by admeasurement 1,541 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors Old No. 427, Collector's New No. 13282, and New Survey No. 2344, and bounded on the East by the ground of Padree, on the West by the other ground of Ranjin Kadoo Khatri Portuguese Mahar sold to Heerji Pragji,on the North by the ground of Docsiafar, and on the South by the ground of Vinasech.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AND BUNGALOW AT BANDORA.

By order of Framji Pestonji Poter, Executor of the will of Pestonji Cursetji Poter, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property either in one lot or in three separate lots, on SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, renewable in perpetuity, together with a bungalow standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the district of Thana containing by admeasurement 3,726 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of De Monte, on the west partly by the Bandora Lower Hill Road and partly by the property of Heerabai L. D. Panday, on the north by the property of Khoja Fazal Jan Mahomed, and on the south by the property secondly hereinafter described.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, renewable in perpetuity, together with a bungalow standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 3,335 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of De Monte, on the west by the property of Heerabai L. D. Panday, on the north by the property of Khoja Fazal Jan Mahomed, and on the south by the property secondly hereinafter described.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, renewable in perpetuity, together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 5,647 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Do Monte, on the west partly by the property of Dayabhai Tapidas and partly by the property of Heerabai L.D.Panday,on the north by the property secondly hereinbefore described, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may to made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, at their office, No. 18 K., Sardar Ganj, Hamamum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the terms of the new leases and conditions of sale can also be inspected.

Dated 3rd day of April, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of tables, chairs, settees, cupboards, crates, casks, clocks, coir matting, steel files, zinc lining, packing cases, scrap rubber, scrap leather, hose pipes,travelling safety safes, dating presses, drawing papers, maps, guard belts, cloth cuttings paper, scrap and sundry other stores, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 300,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: June 11th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY

of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the

CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 Marks

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest will be event.

300,000 Marks (about £25,000)

Premium of 200,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 200,000 M	about £10,000	16 of 10,000 M	abt £ 500
1 of 100,000 M	„ 5,000	96 of 5,000 M	„ 250
1 of 75,000 M	„ 3,750	162 of 3,000 M	„ 150
2 of 70,000 M	„ 3,500	158 of 2,000 M	„ 100
1 of 65,000 M	„ 3,250	4 of 1,500 M	„ 75
1 of 60,000 M	„ 3,000	612 of 1,000 M	„ 50
1 of 55,000 M	„ 2,750	1030 of 300 M	„ 15
2 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500	20 of 250 M	„ 12-10/—
1 of 46,000 M	„ 2,000	77 of 200 M	„ 10
1 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500	26053 of 169 M	„ 8-9 —
1 of 20,000 M	„ 1,000	5859 of 150, 148, 115, 100 M.	
		10882 of 78, 45, 21 Mark.	

in all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawings amounts to Mk. 50,000 increase in 2d. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6 h. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 2,3,000 and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 300,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
„ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
„ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Ancion at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warri Bunder.

50 bales Gowalilal cotton, damaged by fire, also 16 heaps grain sweepings.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOW AND LAND AT LANAULI.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 5 o'clock p.m, at their Auction Rooms, No. 32 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Executors and Executrix of the late Rahimbhai Heerjeebhai Allarakhia the following property belonging to the estate of the said Rahimbhai Heerjibbai Allarakhia, deceased, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Mowjay, Lanauli, Taluka Mawal, in the District of Poona in the Registration Sub-district of Mawal, containing by admeasurement 30 goonthas and 1 square yard, being a portion of plot No. 24,land forming part of old Survey No, 86 and bounded as follows; that is to say on the north by the private road, on the south by the ground of Hassanbhoy Visram, on the east by the ground of Gymkhana Hotel and on the west partly by the ground reserved for general use of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy and Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram and partly by the private road together with the furniture &c therein contained.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Auctioneers, or to the vendor's attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co. at their office 18 Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand victoria, suitable for single horse,
1 glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order,
1 bay arab horse, 14 hands, aged, goes well in harness.
1 grey arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 English-built rubber-tyred light barouche with a pair of bay horses and a set of double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MINGUT MANDLI, NEAR THE VILLAGE OF PAREL.

The Undersigned will sell on the spot, by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of Mulji Cowasji Pallonji and Pallonji Cowasji Pallonji, executors of the estate of Cowasji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla, in exercise of the power of sale now vested in them, and contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of September, 1856, made between Ignatio Louis D'Aguiar, the mortgagor, of the one part, and Bai Avabai, wife of Cowasji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla, of the other part, on account and at the risk of the said Ignatio Louis D'aguiar TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4-30 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mingut Mandli, near the village of Parel and the Parel Station, of B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (4,101) four thousand one hundred and one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 391, 391, 630 and 631, new Nos. A-12297, 12982, and new Survey No. 1-2745, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Kashinath Bhaoo, on or towards the west by the ground belonging to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the new Running Engine Shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. McCausland & Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 11th and TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 11 a.m. each day, sell by Public Auction, in the tents at the Crescent, opposite Sailor's Home (where the kit is removed for the purposes of sale) a large quantity of surplus stock returned from H. E. Camp at the Delhi Durbar, consisting of a large lot of best plated ware by Walker and Hall and Mappin and Webb all new, new iron single bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses teakwood, dressing and wash-band tables, almyrahs with glass mirror doors, dining and writing tables, towel horses, chest of drawers bent-wood arm chairs, pieces of camp tables, chamber cupboards, chesterfield sofas, bath tubs, English-built carriages such as landaus, victorias, Victoria, Victoria, Victoria

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,
You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS
And Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Limited,
CAWNPORE.
For particulars of their
RENOWNED
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS.
Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.
Everything bearing the well-known
"LALIMLI"
TRADE MARK
Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.
Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just put in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new toning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used and is almost new...	650
AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

The above Instruments have been built for the climate of India and have stood the test well. Arrangements can be made, if desired, for purchase of any of these Instruments on the Hire-System.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
N.B.—Our NEW STOCK of BOUDOIR PIANOS at Rs. 525 just to hand.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.
IN THREE LABELS : YELLOW, BLUE, RED
ALSO SMOKE
PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.
on which Prizes are given away as
GOLD FILLED,
SILVER, NICKEL WATCHES, &c.
For full particulars, apply to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TEA MERCHANTS & GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 1 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE BLENDING OF
TOBACCO IN ORDER TO
Produce A PERFECT
CIGARETTE
IS A FINE ART.
It has been said that to smoke one of our
OVAL GOLD-TIPPED
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is
A SYBARITIC LUXURY!
THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co.,
BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

OLD PALLONJI'S
ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,
LONAULI.
THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.
Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.
For further particulars apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Conveyances always ready.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
5 and 6 pice per dram.
CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.
PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use.
M. O. Fee and Postage extra.
ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.
THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy to non-subscribers Rs. 2

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)
Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted) ; together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals ; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
Have been removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).
ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL OFFICES, REUTER'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.**

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR QUESTION.

THE Colonial Office does not, apparently, mean to act with undue haste in the matter of the Transvaal Labour question. Each experiment is to have a fair chance, and no attempt, however well intentioned on the part of independent members of Parliament, will be permitted to force Government's hand. The question is a very large one, and one of the utmost importance, for if the present stagnation in the mining industry continues much longer it is certain that the consequences will be disastrous, not only to the Rand, but to all South Africa. It has been much discussed, and in numerous cases those who have shown themselves most energetic partisans are those who possess least information. Perhaps the most comprehensive and instructive paper which has yet been contributed to the controversy is that which Mr. Drummond Chaplin, Joint Manager at Johannesburg of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Limited, contributes to the new number of the "National Review"—a paper written under the conviction that it is impossible for anyone acquainted with the exact position in Johannesburg not to see that in England there is a tendency either to ignore the vital importance of a speedy settlement of the question, or, if this is appreciated, to suggest remedies, which however attractive in theory, more intimate knowledge of the conditions obtaining in South Africa would show to be in practice impossible. In July, 1899, when though war deemed inevitable there had been, as yet, no disorganisation of work on the Rand, there were in operation 77 mines crushing with 5,930 stamps and employing 97,000 natives and 13,000 skilled Europeans. The supply of natives was, however, insufficient even then, and it is futile to hope for more though another hundred thousand are wanted. The advent of British administration has improved the situation. But during the war the native had become accustomed to doing nothing. Those who worked earned enough from the military authorities to render them independent for a considerable time. Wages were slightly reduced, but the conditions of labour were more than proportionately improved. Yet he is not tempted. The actual position is that at the present time there are on the mines 50,000 natives as against 97,000 before the War, and as against 150,000, who, if they were available, could at once be advantageously employed. There are now in operation 2,900 stamps as against 5,930, and on the great majority of mines their results are only maintained at the sacrifice of a considerable amount of development.

All obtainable evidence goes to show that owing to the construction of new railways and other public works, the discovery of new gold and diamond-bearing areas, and the active development of the agricultural resources of the country, which it is hoped will result from the altered conditions brought about by the war, the demand for natives for purposes other than mining is daily increasing, and is practically certain to be permanently in excess of the supply available. It is, therefore, not clear where any increased output is to be secured. On every hand there is stagnation, and although Mr. Chamberlain has indicated South Africa as a country for the profitable investment of capital, if the present condition of affairs is indefinitely prolonged, the flow of capital into South Africa will receive a serious check. Stagnation on the mines means loss of revenue to manufacturers and importers of mining machinery and stores, to general merchants and shopkeepers, and consequently to railways and Customs. How serious that loss really is, Mr. Chaplin finds, is hardly understood, because owing to the need of repairing damages caused by the war and replenishing stocks, to the presence in the country of large military and police forces, to the repatriation both of town and country people with their belongings, and to the advent of a considerable new population since the war, the traffic on the Railways and the Customs receipts have hitherto been highly satisfactory. This abnormal traffic is coming to an end, and unless the mines are in full work neither the one nor the other can earn the requisite revenue. No time must be lost in discovering a solution to the present difficulty. In the opinion of many competent judges in South Africa it is in the early resumption of really active work on the mines that there lies the best if not the only chance of bringing about the hearty co-operation between the Boers of the Transvaal and the new administration which is essential to the permanent settlement of the country. Even Lord Kitchener, writes Mr. Chaplin, whom no one has yet accused of being over friendly to the mines, and who for many months declined to take any responsibility for their protection, could not but recognise the certain influence on the Boers of an active Johannesburg, and, therefore, gave facilities for the resumption of mining, while the war was still in progress.

The expedients suggested for obtaining within a reasonably short time a supply of cheap unskilled labour, approximately sufficient for all requirements, are : the imposition of further taxation on the natives of South Africa with the object of inducing a greater number to seek employment ; the importation of natives from British Central Africa and East Africa including Uganda ; the substitution on a large scale of white labour for black, and the importation, under indenture, of British Indians or Chinese. Each of these suggestions is analysed in turn, and Mr. Chaplin is forced to the conclusion that the importation of Asiatic labour affords the only effective means of overcoming the present difficulty. Even if on the mines all natives are replaced by Asiatics the demand for labour will still be amply sufficient for all the natives obtainable. Of course there are objections but they are not sufficient to outweigh the advantages of such an undertaking. The question whether British India or China should be drawn upon is regarded as of minor importance by the mine-managers. But there are many reasons why India should be prospected first. India is under the same crown, and the labourers sought are fellow subjects of those already employed. We have an over-populated and an impoverished country and want openings for our surplus population. Mr. Chaplin admits this the more readily as he recognises that the money earned, though taken out of Africa, would be spent in another part of the British Empire. On the other hand, for that very reason he fears they would be less amenable to restrictive regulations. The bulk of the employers would prefer the Chinamen, but their feeling in this matter may undergo a change if we send them the right sort of men in the first batch and see to it that they do not deteriorate in subsequent, consignments. The British South Africa Company stands prominent among employers who prefer natives of this company, and Mr. Chamberlain has expressed his doubts whether a sufficiency of suitable Chinamen could be obtained. Let no attempt to obtain Chinamen be made. India can supply all necessary, and men who will be able to do all that is required of them and more.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE vital statistics for the past week indicate a considerable decrease in the mortality in the city of Bombay. This is entirely due to a subsidence in the plague epidemic. Last week a total of 1,747 deaths were recorded giving a death rate of 117·06 per thousand per annum. In the previous week the figures were respectively 2,009 and 134·62, so that there was a decline of 262 in respect of the aggregate mortality, and of 17·56 in the mille rate. So far as it goes this may be considered very satisfactory, but the city has still very little cause for congratulation when the figures are compared with those of previous years. There were 570 more deaths last week than in the corresponding week of last year, and the average for the same periods in the past five years was exceeded by 379. The city is very far then from returning to even normal conditions. The excess is, of course, wholly due to plague. There were 1,031 deaths from the disease last week—289 less than during the preceding seven days. The figure, however, notwithstanding the advent of hot weather conditions is double that of the same period in last year and much more than twice as great as the five years' mean. The steady decline which has been noticed during the last few weeks, however, gives rise to the hope that this great disparity may disappear before many more weeks have passed. Worli and Byculla still maintain the unenviable position which they have held for so many weeks past. In Worli there were 126 plague deaths and in Byculla 117. The death rate in the former district was 192·77 and in the latter 184·92. Several other districts recorded alarmingly high rates during the week. In Tarwadi the figure was 219·7 per thousand per annum, in Parel it amounted to 188·4, and in Second Nagpada 179·01. The small-pox epidemic appears to be upon the increase. There were 94 deaths last week, and it is noticeable that Byculla and Worli are again the greatest sufferers in this respect. The number of deaths from measles was last week only 34, and that disease would now appear to be abating. The aspect of other diseases prevalent in the city is comparatively satisfactory. The mortality from fevers is considerably below the normal, and the number of deaths from respiratory diseases is also rather less than usual, although it exceeds last year's figure. There were two deaths from small-pox amongst the Europeans last week, but plague claimed no victims from that community. The total mortality amongst the Europeans numbered six, and the death rate was 25·42. The Jains who lost 78 of their number recorded a death rate of 284·67 per thousand per annum.

AUSTRALIA'S ARMY SYSTEM.

SIR GEORGE S. CLARKE, the Governor of Victoria, has just given utterance to a statement with reference to Australia's Army System which is not uninteresting in view of all that has been said lately in respect of Army Organisation in England. He appears to think that the Swiss system might be introduced with profit both in Australia and at home. He considers that in England the volunteer system has been run to death. In saying this he did not wish to reflect on the volunteer, and he acknowledged that in South Africa the volunteer had done well, just as had Mr. Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba, but he held that the British system is altogether imperfect. The effect of the volunteer system was to draw away men who would otherwise have belonged to the Militia. What England and what Australia required, he considered, is a comparatively small permanent force available at any moment for service anywhere, with a well equipped army organised after the fashion of the army of Switzerland. England would by this means have an army of 3,000,000 men. Such a system did not interfere with the industrial life of the country ; it checked the Jingo spirit and the development of Hooliganism. He considered that it was the duty of all who understood the necessities and the obligations of the Empire to endeavour to teach the people that there was nothing terrible in giving six months of one's life, spent in a perfectly healthy and enjoyable way, to the State. There is a good deal of what is true in Sir George Clarke's statement that the obligation to the State is now-a-days recognised in a less degree than it once was, and perhaps that is the very reason why difficulties would arise in the institution of such an army system as he suggests, even though those who are responsible for the organisation of the British army could be brought to see its value. But in Australia a very different state of affairs exists, and there seems to be no reason at all why the experiment should not be tried. Major-General Sir E. Hutton proposes that Australia's army should consist of a small nucleus of permanent troops for technical, scientific, and instructional purposes; and to form the nucleus of the fighting force in war ; a militia which should form what in Switzerland is known as the mobile force, and after them the volunteers, who would act as garrison troops, and to whom would be given the defence of certain strategic and commercial centres. He considers this scheme will give Australia what is essential in view of her growing importance.

THE RABI HARVEST.

THE rabi harvest continues throughout the Presidency, and in some districts it is now nearing completion. Unfortunately the official reports do not allude to the outturn. In Sind good progress has been made, and the standing crops are all progressing favourably and without damage except in Larkhana and on the Upper Sind Frontier where hailstorms have caused some injury to the growing plants. All over the province preparations for next season's crops are in progress. It is noticeable that the river at Karachi is very high as compared with last year, and there seems to be no lack of fodder. Similar operations are being conducted in Gujarat, where the standing crops are flourishing. In Ahmedabad irrigation is progressing, and cotton is being picked. Tur and tobacco is being harvested in Broach, and there also cotton picking is rapidly being brought to a close. In some talukas of Surat cultivators are busy with the irrigation of sugarcane. In all districts there is a plentiful supply of water. The collection, spreading and burning of rab materials is still in progress in the Konkan, and other operations proceeding in that part of the Presidency are identical with those in Gujarat and Sind. In the Deccan the threshing of wheat, gram, and tur is in progress. The estimate of the outturn of the crops in Poona varies from eight to fourteen annas. In most districts there is no lack of water, but the cultivators of Ahmednagar are beginning to experience scarcity in that direction. Some rain fell in the Southern Mahratta districts, and Dharwar was visited with fairly heavy showers, which in one taluka aggregated as much as one inch. In the coast talukas of Kanara, and in Rajkot, Wadhwan, and Baroda harvesting operations are now practically completed. There is everywhere a sufficiency of fodder ; agricultural stock are doing well, and the prices of food grains do not appear to have been subjected to any important fluctuations. As a whole the situation appears to be satisfactory.

THE Ceylon Government Light Service steamer Ceylon, Commander A. Channer, R. N., will sail yesterday for Colombo.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th March amounted to Rs.2,331, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs.1,876 ; total earnings from 1st January to 14th March were Rs. 30,344, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 12,700.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th March amounted to Rs. 24,874, being a increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,717 ; total earnings from 1st January to 14th March were Rs. 2,89,225, a increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,861.

THE Seistan Arbitration Commission's peregrinations have led them into not a "den" but a regular "region" of thieves during the current month, says the "Baluchistan Gazette," and loud and bitter are the wailings at the losses sustained by certain members of the Commission and various others in the camp. One gallant Officer has had the best part of his military kit made off with and, notwithstanding every precaution in the way of watch and ward, the people of the country are such adepts at what they look upon as their hereditary calling that the ordinary system of "chokidari," or guarding, is of little or no avail, and losses by purloining are of frequent occurrence.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 28th was 1,747, giving a death-rate of 117·06 per annum per thousand as against 78·87 the corresponding period of last year, and 88·53 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 50 died from fevers; 1,031, plague ; 94, small-pox ; 34, measles ; 0, cholera ; 0, leprosy ; 58, phthisis ; 51, diseases of the nervous system ; 165, affections of the respiratory organs ; 43, diarrhœa ; 29, dysentery : 41, still-born ; 110, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 78 ; Brahmin, 59 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 10 ; Hindu of other caste, 983 ; Hindu low caste, 190 ; Musalman, 302 ; Parsee, 29 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 79 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 6 ; Negro-African, 0 ; Buddhist, 1 ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 264 as against 264 the corresponding period of last year, and 186, the average over the past five years.

The "Neue Freie Presse" publishes a report from Sofia stating that the Albanian band which attacked Mitrovitza consisted of only twenty-four men, as compared with some thousand Turks opposed to them. "The little band," says this account, "fought until its ammunition was exhausted, and only seven of its number were left. These, foreseeing the terrible fate that awaited them if captured alive, resolved to die voluntarily. They still had a loaded revolver, which sufficed to kill six men. The last man, kneeling, met the Turkish fire, and was killed."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Tageblatt," who is usually well informed, telegraphs that a formidable conspiracy to assassinate two Russian Cabinet Ministers has been discovered just in time to prevent its success. A large number of persons who were involved in the plot have all fallen into the hands of the police. A Russian journal published in Stuttgart learns that the two Ministers against whom the plot was directed are M. Pobiedonostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, and M. Plehwe, the Minister of the Interior. Both these Ministers are regarded by the Russian progressives as pillars of reaction.

THE White Jews in Cochin are evidently trying to avail themselves of all possible advantages for the expansion of English education among them. I am told that some of the principal members of the community have already approached the Durbar for certain concessions in the matter of school fees for the boys studying in the Ernakulam College, the same as those allowed to the Mahomedan and other classes of his Highness's subjects. The contention of the Jews appears to be that the community has much deteriorated in material prosperity, and consequently there are great impediments against their educational progress.

THE April "Primrose League Gazette," a brightly conducted little organ, contains an article by the Earl of Malmesbury, one of the band of able young Unionists in the House of Peers, on "The Militia : its Place in Our Military System." The Earl, who is a militia officer himself, complains of the "cold, callous, contemptuous" neglect by the War Office of this branch of the service, and points out that, if fostered, "its machinery and the truly military character of its internal discipline suggest a remedy for any future action which may appear desirable in the direction of a modified form of compulsory service for home defence, or even for service abroad when a national emergency demands it."

ON MAKING THE WORLD SMALL.

DEIFICATION OF THE MOTOR CAR.

(BY G. K. CHESTERTON.)

THERE was a period of gloomy desperation when I packed my luggage and resolved to live in the Great Wheel. This course of action was not dictated by any peculiar relish for its style of architecture ; though the fanciful economist might certainly picture to himself a system of rotatory streets, in which houses, churches, and hotels travelled like birds in heaven for the greater saving of London space. Nor was it grounded in any belief in the voyage regarded as a pastime ; which, when tested, appeared to offer about the same degree of excitement as sitting in a parlour and reflecting that the world is going round. It was grounded in the firm conviction that by living in the Great Wheel I should be living in the only place from which it is impossible to see it. And the same great and elevating principle (a principle full of philosophic comfort for many institutions) is certainly applicable to the institution of the Motor Car. Mr. Henley has written a very spirited and characteristic poem, called "The Song of Speed," in the current "World's Work," which tends to expound how exceedingly poetical a thing it is to be in a motor-car and look at something else. Whatever may be the view taken of Mr. Henley's general conception, no one, it is to be presumed, will base an objection to it upon that antiquated dilettantism which discourages such poetry, because a motor-car is not a poetical thing.

To begin with, of course, the car, writes Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the "Daily News," as we have seen is merely an instrument or tool for the production of a divine beauty—the divine beauty of speed ; to complain of its ugliness would be like complaining the Milton wrote "Paradise Lost" with a stumpy pen. And, secondly, there is a great deal more to be said about the question of the ugliness and beauty of such machinery than has yet been said at all adequately. It is a really curious thing that a great many of the forms of machinery, when we come to look at them, are very beautiful indeed. The wheel, to take the most obvious example, and the one on which machinery is founded, is a perfect decorative form—the one point of union between art and science. And perhaps if there is one form of it more dreamily lovely than another it is the cog-wheel—a radiate form found in so many beautiful things, in flowers, in symbolic stars, and in the admirable animalculæ in stagnant water. The fact that we do practically find such things as motor-cars ugly is (it might at least plausibly be suggested) not because of the essential structure of them, but far more because of the vulgar, brutal notions of decoration which are common among the modern rich. The bones of the motor-car are wheels and rods no more essentially ugly than the wheels and rods of a flower or the wheels and rods of a Gothic Cathedral, but the outward shape, the silly mouldings or stripes of paint, the ugly costumes and the ugly people in it, these are not the result of primary lines, but of a snobbish state of the soul. It is a fact, for some reason never mentioned, but it is really true that the greater part of human decoration has made things uglier than it found them. A landor is more ugly than a timber waggon and it is also more decorated. The poor have always, in almost every country, and most especially in recent times, been better dressed that the rich. They take no thought for the morrow, and to them is fulfilled the frantic promise of Christianity ; for, beside them, Solomon, in all his glory, has generally been gaudy and common.

MR. HENLEY'S SONG OF SPEED.

Mr. Henley, then, we shall all agree, has done a magnificent thing, in so far as he has deified the motor-car. And the motor-car, in modern life, is unquestionably what he conceives it as, the Spirit of speed. Of this, the poem is undoubtedly a fine embodiment, despite some affectations, such as too often occur in the poet's work, it does realise better than anything else I have read within my recollection, that giddy and astounding sensation, in which one wonders whether the earth itself will not fly by like a bullet. And this splendid vision of speed is, beyond question, what chiefly characterises our European civilization. It is said often enough nowadays that ours is certainly the first and wisest and most moral of civilizations ; but all that can be said with any satisfactory precision is that it is the most rapid. It is absolutely its due to admit that among all civilizations it is probably most conscious of its neighbours ; if that be a supreme merit, that it unquestionably has. It is not very probable that in the heart of the dim Eastern empires and theocracies there are allusions and metaphors and belles lettres founded on our systems as there are among us such things founded upon theirs. I do not suppose that a hundred years ago, while the "Thousand and One Nights" was giving delight in England, Arab Bedouins were reading Addison's "Spectator" to each other amid roars of laughter. I do not suppose that two hundred years ago, Oriental lovers serenaded their ladies with such lines as

I'll sing thee songs of Islington,
And tales of Ludgate Hill.

This Frenzy of geography is certainly European ; Ulysses is the type of the Aryan, as much as Job of the Oriental, Job, who saw the panorama of all things sitting upon his own ashheap. And this is what Mr. Henley sings well. It is true that even the Harmsworth's motorcar did not carry Mr. Henley splashing across the sea or racing over foreign lands ; but I am quite sure that while he was on it, the poet not only wished it, would, but believed it might. Leagues were flying through the thundering wheels ; the road was like a river in spate ; fields sprang up and swallowed each other ; woods leapt on each others' backs like figures in a zoetrope ; the world mixed in one roaring mass and shot past ; who does not know in one form or another that Olympian experience ? And the poet, seeing towns and meadows disappear like the tail of the lightning would not have found it hard to fancy that continents and empires could be whisked away at that tail. He could have seen Arabia as a whirl of sand, and China as a flash of rice fields.

THE ERROR OF THE MOTORCAR POLICY.

And to all this there is only one objection ; it is an objection which lies at the root of the whole of the unhappy weakness which is mixed with the genius of Mr. Henley ; in his work, in his character, and in his opinions. It was the origin of those ludicrous poems about the Boer War, which must have wiled away many a merry hour if they ever fell into the hands of a practical soldier ; and it was, although more subtly, the origin also of that more recent and repulsive incident in which Mr. Henley exhibited affection stagnating into a sort of spite, as it does in a morbid old maid. These things all spring from something which is not sound in Mr. Henley, and even in this really splendid poem it is possible to get a glimpse of it. The only thing to be said against this magnificent and feverish love of speed, love of violence, love of novelty, is that it does render difficult or impossible anything that can be called a large view of the world. Here is the great error. It is supposed that this headlong curiosity, this devouring of distance, this finding new worlds to conquer, makes the world and the mind larger. It makes the world smaller and the mind smaller. A curious instance of the mistake may be found in the character and career of Cecil Rhodes. Scarcely any man has been so strangely misrepresented by friends and foes ; the former say that he may have been a bad man, but he had large ideas : the latter say that he may have had large ideas, but he was a bad man. The truth is that he was a man, nurtured indeed in a squalid political school, but naturally well meaning and essentially generous, with ideas that were not large in the least. There is nothing large about painting the map red ; it is a very pleasant and innocent game for children. When we were ten years old we thought it would be fine if England ruled Russia : it is as easy to think in continents as to think in cobblestones. So that the sympathetic observer will see in Rhodes not so much a demon working out the purposes of God, as a man of purely moral power and importance, hampered with a number of very crude and juvenile opinions.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING IN ROME.

GREAT MILITARY REVIEW.

HIS MAJESTY AND THE POPE.

THE INTERVIEW AT THE VATICAN.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

A review of 20,000 troops took place at Rome this morning in the presence of King Edward.

The weather was brilliant, and it was a splendid military display.

His Majesty received a perfect ovation everywhere.

His Majesty's visit to the Pope this afternoon was marked by all the ancient splendours of the Vatican.

Papal guards lined the corridors and the Papal dignitaries received and conducted the King with the greatest ceremony to the Secret Chamber, and there his Holiness met the King and invited him to enter the Cabinet where twenty minutes were spent in an interview with the Pope, nobody else being present.

His Majesty's suite were afterwards presented to his Holiness.

The whole visit lasted half an hour.

CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA.

A MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

MINING VILLAGE OVERWHELMED.

The coal-mining townlet of Frank at the entrance to Crows Nest Pass in the rocky mountains ha been overwhelmed by the fall of an immense mass of the mountain which towered above.

One hundred people were buried and the river dammed thereby flood ing the site of the townlet.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA'S DEMAND.

RUSSIA'S ASSURANCE TO AMERICA.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question, said that the Russian demands on China regarding Manchuria were engaging the earnest attention of the Government which was communicating with the Governments concerned. Any statement on the subject at present would, he said, be premature.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Russia has officially notified to Japan her withdrawal from the Province of Shingking.

A Japanese official telegram states that the Province has been completely evacuated.

[The Province of Shingking is a portion of Southern Manchuria.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Count Lamsdorff has assured the American Ambassador that Russia has no intention of depriving the foreigners of the advantages they now enjoy in Manchuria and conferring special privileges on Russians or in anywise closing the open door. On the contrary Russia, he said, is anxious to attract American comm erce and capital.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S TOUR.

THE RETURN TO FRANCE.

President Loubet has started on his return to France after inspecting the fortification at Bizerta

THE ASSOCIATIONS' LAW IN FRANCE.

EVICTION OF CHARTREUSE MONKS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The monks of the Grande Chartreuse have been evicted from their famous Monastery for defying the Congregations' Law.

Colonel Coubertin of the 4th Dragoons has resigned his command because the Regiment was ordered to support the civil power in the eviction.

THE SOMALI WAR.

COLONEL GOUGH'S FORCE AT BOHOTLE.

Colonel Gough's column has arrived at Bohotle. The wounded are progressing most favourably.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ALLEGED HARSH TREATMENT AT JOHANNESBURG.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons from Sir M. Bhownaggree respecting the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, including the imprisonment of Indians for refusing to quit Johannesburg, Mr. Chamberlain said he had no information, but had asked the Cape Government to furnish a report.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The London Education Bill has been read a second time by 300 against 163.

A correspondent, who certainly has suffered many things of many telegrams, writes to a London paper pleading for a telegraph office at Osmington, Dorsetshire, a village four miles from Weymouth, and on a main road along which the wires pass. To send a message it is necessary to walk to a coastguard station about two miles off. Thence the telegram is telephoned through three or more stations, until ultimately it arrives at its destination, paraphrased. In specific instances, "slouch hats" became "silk hats"; "camp" became "kempe," while "very fit" was rendered "very sick"—an emendation which cost an anxious one £5 in fares. The Post Office tendered 6d. as compensation! When the necessity for an office at Osmington is pointed out to the Department, the applicant is requested to guarantee a certain turnover, a responsibility which he declines. His letter would perhaps have been more convincing if he had stated the population of the village, for this is after all the crux of the case against St. Martin's-le-Grand.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The "Simla News'" report that Sir Denzil Ibbetson proceeds on leave in June and Mr. Hewett will officiate proves to be without foundation.

THE FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Numbers under famine relief continue to increase in the districts in the Central Provinces where the last rice harvest failed. The total is now 62,051, namely 45,559 on relief works and 16,492 in receipt of gratuitous help.

STABILITY OF THE HILL AT SIMLA.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

The report of the committee of experts appointed to examine the hill upon which the new Secretariat buildings at Simla are situated is now published. It shows that no fears need be felt as to its stability with ordinary precautions in the matter of drainage. This authoritative decision is of considerable importance in connection with the future development of Simla, as the hill which has been thus favourably reported upon is typical of the ridge upon which the entire station is built.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The reduction of three thousand took place in the number of plague deaths last week, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, and Bombay, all reporting decreased mortality. The total, however, is still extraordinarily high being 28,146.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH. DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J. N. Parker, M. H. Reynolds, M. N. Crawford, J. Fairley, C. Landon, B. C. Finch, and G. H. Maxwell have been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Telegraph Department.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. W. R. Field and A. Passanah are permitted to retire from service in the Public Works Department.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, APRIL 30.

The finals were fought last night in the Bangalore Boxing contests with the following results :—

Heavy Weights—Private Lumsden, 6th Dragoon Guards, beat Gunner Acreman, 12th Battery.

Middle Weights—Gunner Lacey, 58th Battery, beat Bombardier Gibson, 12th Battery.

Light Weight—Private Sutton, Essex Regiment, beat Corporal Barkley, Essex Regiment.

Feather Weight—Driver Yeat, G. Battery, beat Bombardier Steed, 12th Battery.

In the Officers' Open Contest Lieutenant D. A. W. Ker, of The Carabiniers, beat Lieutenant Heath, Welsh Regiment, and Lieutenant O. St. M. Jones, of The Carabiniers, beat Lieutenant Groves, 52nd Battery, R. G. A.

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables under date London, the 29th April :—The "Western Morning News" states that Lord Curzon's term of office will be extended to 1906, and that he will take three months' leave home.

DEATH OF MRS. B. L. GUPTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

Mrs. Gupta, wife of Mr. B. L. Gupta, I.C.S., died on Monday morning from failure of the heart's action.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Mr. Fuller, Chief Commissioner of Assam, reached Calcutta yesterday by the Darjeeling Mail, and will remain in Calcutta a short time preparatory to going home on leave.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

The Royal Irish Rifles who are down in Calcutta played the Rangers yesterday in the third round for the Beighton Hockey Cup, winning the game by four goals to love. The R. I. R. are the present holders of the cup. The finals has yet to be played.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

POONA APRIL 30.

The prospects of the Poona Boxing Tournament are very promising this year. Not only are there more entries than last year, but a finer array of men is expected on boards. Four entries have been secured for the great Championship Fight for which a prize of Rs. 200 has been offered, and as many, or may be now more, have entered for the Officers' Contests, which is now looked upon as one of the items likely to come off. Last year the Officers' Contest had to be dropped. Only a couple sent in their names for it. This year four have already signified their intention of competing and if only few more would enter, the contests would be worth watching. Number of men are said to be coming from places wide apart and some from places so far away as Assam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration has been conferred upon Captain (Hon. Major) Frederick Charles Turner of the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles.

It is shown by the latest Board of Trade returns that the total value of the motor-cars, motor-cycles, and "the parts thereof," imported into England chiefly from France, in the three months ending March 31 was £468,143, as compared with £167,050 in the corresponding months of 1902. The total value £20,377 of the motor-cars and "parts thereof" exported in the same three months hardly makes up for the enormous importations which British manufacturers attribute to a fashionable craze.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE ALBANIANS AND THE PORTE.

OUTRAGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

COLOMBO, APRIL 30.

The Australian papers just received here contain the following telegrams :—Two members of the Albanian Bodyguard of the Sultan of Turkey while driving through the European quarter at Constantinople, caused much alarm by firing their revolvers at the Imperial escutcheon displayed in the public building. The act is interpreted as a protest against the scheme of reforms. The Russian Ambassador urges the removal of the Bodyguard of Albanians, as its presence at the Palace paralyses the will of the timid Sultan.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The Imperial-Ottoman-Bagdad Railway Company has been constituted at Constantinople with a capital of £600,000.

The "Times" remarks that if the management of the line is entirely in German hands, British capitalists had better have nothing to do with the scheme.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

Before the end of the present year Russia will have increased her fleet in the Far East to nine battleships, eleven large cruisers, eight small cruisers, and 41 torpedo boats, the personnel consisting of 3 Admirals, 823 officers, and 15,571 men.

The Russian evacuation of the Manchurian port of Ninchwang had been delayed in consequence of the desire of the Czar's advisers to establish an International Sanitary Commission to prevent the outbreak of bubonic plague at the port.

INTERNATIONAL FREE FIGHT IN PEKING.

A SOLDIER'S RIOT.

Pekin correspondents have telegraphed an account of the disturbance caused by Europeans in the streets of Pekin on the night of the 11th prox. About 100 soldiers belonging to the forces guarding the Legations, who had indulged too freely in intoxicants, had a serious quarrel, which resulted in a pitched battle being fought with knives, clubs, and bricks.

The fight was watched by crowds of Chinese, Eventually the rioters were arrested and locked in the barracks.

THE MURDER OF M. SIPIAGUINE.

ITALY REFUSES EXTRADITION.

The Italian Government have refused Russia's request for the extradition of Gotz, a Russian Jew, recently arrested at Naples on a charge of complicity with Balnatschelf, the murderer, in April, 1902, of M. Sipiaguine, then Russian Minister of the Interior.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILLIPINES.

An American force led by Major Peshine, recently attacked Bacolad, the stronghold of the rebellious Ladrones, in the Island of Mindanao, one of the Phillipines. The enemy were quickly overwhelmed.

THE KING'S VISIT TO PARIS.

During his visit to Paris, King Edward will, on May 2nd, review the troops that form the garrison of the City. The next day M. Delcasse entertains his Majesty at luncheon, and in the evening President Loubet and Madame Loubet will be the King's guests at the British Embassy.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

SPEECH BY MR. JOHN MORLEY.

Addressing the electors of Montrose recently, Mr. John Morley protested against the rapidly increasing cost and burden of British militarism, and denounced the spendthrift and demoralizing extravagance of the Government.

He described the Irish Land Bill as an extraordinary measure for a Conservative Government to introduce, and said it provided an open confession that the so-called resolute government of Ireland had been an abject failure.

THREATENED FAMINE IN ZULULAND.

The "Standard" states that Zululand is threatened with famine.

TERRIBLE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

A terrible outbreak of small-pox is reported from the Island of Saghalien. The fatal cases are so great that the burials can scarcely keep pace with the deaths.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, to-day, from Victoria Dock berth No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock berth No. 7, at 11 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the new Disinfection Station with all their baggage and kit at 7 a.m. sharp :—

Mr and Mrs W Atherton	Mr Irma Linde
Mr Allamchan Rahmukhan and child	Master Alexandar Linde
Mr O Beaudry	Mr F C Macrae
Mr and Mrs R Bagnall and infant	Revd Mrs Muller, 2 children and infant
Mr E Barnet	Mr D Mc Call
Mr and Mrs Bernstein and infant	Mr D'Mariott
Mrs D Calman	Conte de Marsay
Mrs Clagmon and child	Mr J de Marsay
Major Gustance	Mr Munjee Nathoobhoy
Mr H Cohn	Mr D S Nahmiss
Mr C Evengenidis	Revd C P C Nugent
Mr R Fix	Lt G M Orr
Mr F J Frank	Col Mrs and Miss Pitcher
Mr W Frank	Mrs A Peter
Mrs L Fonda	Lt-Col. and Mrs J G Ramsay
Mr N-E-Fitzerald	Col, Mrs and Miss Straban
Revd R Gossard	Mrs A E Stannell
Mr Gruber	Capt and Mrs A R Savile
Mr J Gorman	Mr R Schenk
Mrs Roure and 4 children	Mr, Mrs and Miss S R Turnbulls
Mr R Hamilton	Mrs Tellery and child
Lt Col C A K Hall	Mr and Mrs J N S Tait
Revd Mrs Hoppeer daughter and child	Miss Tytler
Mr Jose	Mrs A R Wood
Right Reverend B B Linden	Miss Yates
	Mrs Younghusband

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

APRIL 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St. Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragua and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.

Telegrams to Dominica are subject to consorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable New York, Haiti and routes via Keywest and Bermudas to Haiti Republic of San Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela interrupted.

During interruption telegrams for Haiti St Domingo Curacao and Venezuia will be forwarded via Bermuda up to Turks island thence by boat daily to Haiti.

They can only be accepted at senders risk and are subject to delay.

Cable St. James Haiphong interrupted.

Telegrams forwarded by Land Line.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th April 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	11	a m	11	19
Teheran	30	2	29 p m	0	30
Suez	30	2	55 p m	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 30th April 1903.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is granted, with effect from the 6th June, leave on urgent private affairs for four months and twelve days, in continuation of the summer vacation.

In modification of Notification No 2521, dated the 17th April, Captain N. S. Coghill, Bar.-at-Law, and Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, is appointed to act as Administrator, Radhanpur State, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain F. W. Wodehouse, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. A. Guiler, on return to duty, becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, and acts as District Superintendent of Police, Poona, during the absence of Mr. M. Kennedy on deputation, or pending farther orders.

Mr. W. W. Wellis, Superintendent of the Thana Special Prison, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 1st May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr G. F. Chitfield, I. C. S, acts as Sindhi Translator to Government during the absence of Mr J. P. Vaughan, I. C. S, or pending further orders.

Mr. H. Brewin becomes District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. H. M. Gibbs proceeding on leave, Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent acts as Assistant Inspector General of Police, Mr. W. M. F. Clarke acts as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

In modification of Notification No. 2485, dated the 4th April, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., is appointed to do duty as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., acts as Political Agent, Janjira, during the absence of Mr. H. W. J Bagnell, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The following officers passed on the 17th March an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard :—Mr. H. Page, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. Acting Judge, Ratnagiri. Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Satara. Mr. Manekshaw Kaikhosru Nadershah, B.A., LL B., Clerk in the office of the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay. Mr. J. B. Jenkins, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, passed on the same date an examination in Kanarese.

Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Barrister-at-Law, acts as Second Presidency Magistrate; Mr. J. W. S. Dracup acts as Third Presidency Magistrate; and Mr A W Lester act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The following appointments have been made:—Mr. J. V. Cooke, on return to duty, becomes Superintendent of Police B. B. & C. I. Railway; Mr. W. Heyland, on relief, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Kanara; and Mr. J. E. Jenkins, on relief, becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sukkur.

Mr. H. Wendon, C.I.E., acts as a Trustee under the City of Bombay Improvement Act during the absence of Mr. G. A. Anderson.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I. C. S., acts as Assistant Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr. J. P. Vaughan, I. C. S., on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from 29th May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments have been made vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. F. Street, D.S.O., I.M.S., retired :—Major T. E. Dyson, M.B., C.M., I. M. S., to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District, but to continue to act as Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, pending further orders. Captain A. Hooton, I. M. S., to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration District vice Major Dyson, I. M. S., but to continue to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, pending further orders.

Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Administrator General and Official Trustee of Bombay, has been allowed extraordinary leave until the 9th November in continuation of the furlough already granted to him.

Messrs Jukes and Scotson become Assistants to the Collector of Ahmedabad. Mr. Haigh is appointed Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum, and Mr. Ker, Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

The following appointments have been made :—Mr. H. C. Mules to be Collector of Hyderabad vice Mr. C. E. S. Steele, retiring. Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Sukkur vice Mr. Mules. Mr. O. Rothfeld, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

The following appointments have been made :—Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kolaba and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba District during the absence of Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I.C.S., or pending further orders. Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., passed with credit the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 21st March and also passed an examination in Sindhi on 21st March.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 21st March and also passed an examination in Kanarese on 21st March.

The services of Mr. W. L. Strange, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bombay, and Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Transvaal.

Mr. H. J. Landon, Temporary Engineer under covenant, who has been posted to this Presidency by the Government of India, is appointed Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Dharwar.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubroo, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Right Bank to the Central Division.

Mr. J. D. Maitland-Kirwan, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nasik, passed on 18th March an examination in subjects prescribed in No. VI of the rules published in Government Notification No. 2, dated 3rd January 1894, for the examination of officers of the Forest Department.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 19th March :—Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S. Messrs. Jukes an Scotson passed an examination in Gujarati, Mr. Haigh an examination in Kanarese, and Mr. Ker an examination in Marathi.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., on relief, acts as Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Lieutenant W. J. Locker, North Stafford Regiment, acts as Adjutant, 1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, during the absence of Captain C. E. Galwey, or pending orders.

The last sailing under the Beaver flag takes place three weeks ago when the Lake Simcoe leaves Liverpool for Canada. Sir Alfred Jones says the departure of the vessel is like a funeral to him. He now confesses that the sale of the Beaver Line was not voluntary; he was compelled to dispose of it by the Canadian Pacific's threat of competition, which an ordinary shipping company could not hope to withstand. Sir Alfred adds his belief that the C.P.R. will also force the Allan Line to leave the route.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the admirable current number of "The Liberal Magazine" is the Cobden Club Pamphlet, therein inserted, which displays in startling fashion the effects of Free Trade and Protection upon the carrying trade of the country. In 1870 there were 1,449,000 tons of shipping owned by the United States. By 1901 this figure had fallen to 880,000 tons, despite a slight rally at the end of the period. Under Free Trade, British shipping has increased in the same time from 4,229,000 tons to 8,422,000, or, in other words, has doubled. The point of the comparison is, of course, that the years selected are subsequent to the American Civil War. And, as a matter of fact, the greatest decline of the American shipping took place between 1885 and 1890 when the influences were wholly fiscal.

THE COMMISSIONS OF A BROKER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vishnu Ganesh Joshi, a broker and a commission agent, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Municipal Bonds and Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 8,000 belonging to Vasudeo Vishnu Marathe, a munim in the firm of Hari Janardhan Deo, Commission Agents, doing business in Lohar Chawl. Mr. T. J. Straugman, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors, watched the case on behalf of Gulabchand Munalal, a jeweller at Marwari Bazar.

Evidence showed that in September or October last the complainant handed over to the accused Municipal Bonds for Rs. 10,500 and two Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each for renewal after getting them duly endorsed. For a long time the bonds and the notes were not returned to him, and when demands were made the accused put him off with various pleas. When much pressed for the return of the notes and bonds in January last the accused gave him Municipal Bonds for Rs. 10,500 on different occasions. They were not renewed when they were returned to the complainant. On being questioned as to why he had not got them renewed the accused replied he had pledged them on his own account with others as he was pressed for money, and would redeem them at his convenience and return them. The balance of the bonds and the promissory notes had not yet been returned to the complainant. The accused stated that he did receive the notes from the complainant and pledged them with Gulabchand Munalal.

The accused was further charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,425 in cash belonging to Ganesh Vinayak Mokhasi, a salt merchant. Mr. Chitale, solicitor, appeared for the complainant.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused used to assist the complainant in all his dealings in Bombay and also with respect to his salt trade. In October last the complainant wanted to get three Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 each renewed, and instructed the accused to do the work for him. The notes, however, were not returned in time. In January last the complainant was in need of money for his business purposes. He, therefore, sent the accused with a note to Mr. Gajanand Kashinath Manohar requesting him to pay to the accused a sum of Rs. 3,425 on his (complainant's) behalf. The sum was paid and the accused was asked to make a payment of the same to the Customs authorities. As the notes which were given to the accused were not forthcoming he made inquiries and ascertained that instead of getting them renewed the accused had pledged them with the firm of Gulabchand Munalal. Subsequently he learned from the Customs authorities that the sum of Rs. 3,425 was not paid to them.

The accused was also charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 11,000 belonging to Mr. Mahadeo Narayan Phossar, a pleader in Poona, and in respect of Government promissory notes of Rs. 1,000 belonging to Pandurath Abaji, a munim in the firm of Janardhan Ram Bilas, Commission Agent in Vithalwadi.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to an accumulated term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FATE OF A RUFFIAN.

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

THE INTERVENTION OF THE SERPENT.

A NATIVE correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail," here is a true incident which happened a few days back. It was on a bright evening that a woman wanted to go to an adjoining village from Padipatti, a village near Ammayanrikanur. It would appear that she engaged a seat in a bandy in which there was a passenger in addition to the bandyman. After they had travelled a few miles, the fellow passenger told her in fair words that he was going to the same village she was going to, and asked her if she would go with him by a footpath which would take her to the village in a few minutes. To this she readily yielded. It was then the dusk of evening. Not far from the road there was a well which they were approaching. The bandyman having gone along the road, the woman was left alone with the man, who pretended to be sincere and well intentioned in taking her to the village. The man then asked her to hand over to him all the jewels she had with her. Even her cloth was wanted, and with great reluctance she parted with the same finding no rescue at hand. She was thus left naked. She then begged him in piteous terms to leave her alone untouched. But all on a sudden fresh thoughts entered his mind, and he told her that he would kill her lest she would somehow bring him to difficulties. All her groans and requests were of no avail. The ruffian bent on her destruction, threw her into the well. But there was water in the well only waist deep and he saw her safe in the well. He then threw a stone just over her head, but she escaped. A second time also he tried but he saw her left unhurt. Becoming furious and determined on taking a sure aim, he took a big stone which was there but at once a huge cobra bit him and he cried, "O sinful creature! I am bitten by a snake and I am dying." She replied that he deserved so much and the next moment all was over with him and he was left a corpse unhonoured, unwept and unknown deep in guilt. All the night she remained in the well. Nobody came to rescue her though she cried out. At day dawn some passers by heard a noise near the well and going to that place, found a huge snake going away from the spot, the remains of the man lying by the side of the well and the woman standing in water in the well and crying for help. They threw some cloth into the well and asked her to cover her body. She then related what had happened. With the assistance of some that passed that way she was lifted up and was taken to the nearest station to secure medical help as her legs were in derangement partly owing to the effect of the fall and partly owing to the disturbance of the fish in the water in the well. Here is a very good instance of the Hand of Providence stepping in to punish the wicked and save the helpless.

EXPOSITION OF RELICS AT MANGALORE.

THE REMAINS OF ST. GRATIANS.

MANGALORE, says Correspondent, wore holiday attire on Sunday, the 19th instant and the two previous days in connection with the solemn reception and final enshrinement at the Jepu St. Josephs' Seminary of the sacred relics of St. Gratian, brought from Forli, in Central Italy, by the Very Rev. E. Frachetti, S.J., Vicar-General. It would appear that the body of St. Gratian—the boy martyr of the early centuries, about 15 years old—was taken from the Catacomb of St. Callistus on the Appian Way near Rome one of the most celebrated Christian burial places of antiquity, and transferred to the Church of the Nuns of St. Clara in Forli by the permission of Pope Pius VI. The slab bearing the inscription Gratianus in pace found with the body and the phial containing his blood, have been both brought here. These relics and the body of St. Francis Xavier at Goa are the only ones of their kind in the whole of India, and Catholic Mangalore is proud of its treasured acquisition. The relics were brought in solemn procession from the Urva Church to Millagres on the 17th, from Milagres to the Cathedral on the 18th and from the Cathedral to the Jeppu Seminary on the 19th, the road were decked out in unusually grand style, and the spectecular view with innumerable arches bearing appropriate mottoes and the stately procession of over 15,000 Catholics on the 19th presented a scene never hitherto witnessed in Manglore. The Catholics of this Diocese—which includes Malabar—are indebted to the Very Rev. E. Frachetti for securing these treasured relics for their diocese. The relics will be on view till the 26th when they will be entombed behind the Jeppu Seminary Altar.

THE PETITION WRITER ONCE MORE.

WE are positively assured that the writer of the following application has been drawing as much as Rs. 125 a month in a Government office :—"I beg to fervently frame this petition to your kind consideration. As there is often many vacancies of clerks, &c., under your kind control and patronage and as since a long time (I would say since 1895) I am trying my best to get into Department. But I not can know what unluckless of mine is a hinderencing that I never success a job while I see that during this period many vacancies occuring and filling up by those who are untrained and even of less qualifications than myself. In 1898, I was rather comforter Superintendent to be called to in any job comes forth, but nothing resulted since, and my poor heart is therefore withering now with despondency flames: I am still waiting now solemly, but fear alas in vain. This was only my misfortune and no one's allurements at all at all. But as this touching and soul-inspiring application will once and for all prove I am desiring still to get into your office, at which my body like my heart do not decline but still flourishing more and more, I now again make an attempt and begging submit this 5th petition direct at your kind and benevolent heart with a loving hope of success."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A SLUMP IN ANTIQUITIES.

A PARISIAN JOHN BURNS.

THE GRAND PRIX WEEK.

PARIS, APRIL 10.

There is a veritable slump in Paris just at present in the sale of antiquities and curios of all kinds from Empire furniture to Severes china, buhl, and old Saxony ware; for, following close upon the tiara scandal at the Louvre, other forgeries have come to light, and buyers have become not only cautious, but so suspicious of all that is offered as to abstain from buying altogether. And the discoveries of frauds continue. On Tuesday a gentleman who had paid 80,000 f. (£3,200) for a clock of old Saxon porcelain with the Polish arms upon it discovered that his "bargain" was quite modern, and worth £12 at most. The dealer who sold it to him has been arrested and there have been numerous other cases of the same kind within the last two weeks. A number of the leading dealers in antiquities in Paris and even some of the smaller dealers in old china, furniture, old prints and bic-a-brac in the chateautun quarter, had the same story to tell, and all, in vehement language, curse the name of Roukhomowski, though they pronounce it with some difficulty. "Since the tiara scandal," they all told me, "we sell no real antiquities at all, and get no prices worth the name for careful copies. Numbers of people formerly bought good copies of the works of art in the museums, knowing them to be copies, for their intrinsic beauty, but this part of our business has ceased altogether, for every amateur is afraid now of being implicated in some question of fraud, if he become possessor of such copies. As for the real antiquities, however strong and unipeachable their guarantee be, they have become entirely unsaleable, and if the Louvre tiara prove to be forgery, or partly one, as many of us think it is, we may as well retire from business altogether until the scandal is forgotten, for not even experts then will trust themselves to buy." As for Mr. Roukhomowski himself, he and the curators of the Louvre are closeted from morn till evening with the tiara of the defunct Saitaparnes. The Odessa jeweller not only speaks no French, but has the distrustfulness of his race, "He runs," as a Paris contemporary picturesquely puts it, "from interviewers like a rabbit," and nothing has yet been divulged as to the genuineness or otherwise of the much-written-of tiara of the Scythian monarch. The question is exciting much more interest in Paris than the rivival of the dreyfus case, for that has fallen flat.

"His speeches are sometimes too long. His trousers are invariably too short." If one wished to do nothing more than flippantly convey a picture of Jean Jaures, which his friends and his enemies alike must recognize, this is the way one must describe him. But there is a greatness and an earnestness in Jaures which makes it hard to laugh at him, and an untiring energy of purpose which enforces admiration, for this rather unpleasant-looking little man has, in his uncouth body, the soul of a reformer, and the fighting powers of a Bayard. He looks exactly like a Lambeth carpenter, and when he speaks reminds one strongly of Mr. John Burns, but John Burns with the learned polish of a Morley or a Balfour, though the force—or forcibility, if we may coin the word—of the platform speaker never leaves him, and, like John Burns again, each point is emphasized by the dash of a clenched fist into the open palm of an extended hand. Mr. John Burns, however, dresses plainly and neatly, and in this M. Jaures differs greatly from him. Jaures before he speaks and Jaures in the tribune of the Chamber or upon the platform are two different men. In silence he is squat, uncouth, and ill-dressed, with that peculiar shininess of face, enframed in ragged beard, which we associate with meanness of mind. Yet in this man are depths of true philosophy and mines of learning, and when he begins to speak the golden eloquence soon dispels the rough exterior from our imagination. We forget the absurd-looking figure in the short and greasy frock-coat, from which a button usually is missing in a promient position, the wrinkled trousers, ugly boots, and the half-buttoned waistcoat; we do not take the slightest notice of his general appearance of unkemptness, for Jaures, when he speaks, has the great power which thrills each single item in an audience of thousands and compels the moment's silence at the end before the cheering bursts.

He was born at Albi (the glass-workers country) in Auvergne, and his delight is now to get away from Paris, and spend a few days there among the dusty, tree-bordered streets of his small native town. When a mere schoolboy, he was fond of making speeches, and a friend and contemporary of his at school has told me how the awkward-looking lad, whose clothes would never fit him even then, once held the saunters upon the Place d'Albi mute entranced for two long hours while he discoursed to them about the rights of man. On the occasion of this first public speech of his Jaures was thirteen, and he was severely thrashed when he got home for being late for supper. From school, Jean Jaures, who took all the prizes, went to the Ecole Normale to be trained as a schoolmaster. There again he was a leader of his fellows, and it was he who in 1879 made Edmond About eat his words and make amends to M. Olle-Laprune, whom, in the "Nineteenth Century"—or the XIX Siecle, rather—he had charged with not knowing how to keep his pupils' confidence. In 1883 Jaures became a conferencier at the Normale, in 1885 a deputy, and in 1892 a lecturer at the Sorbonne, where his great thesis on the German Sapcialists has not yet been forgotten. His work during the last twelve years has been the formation and building of the Socialists in France and he is fairly worshipped by the working classes—for Jaures is as kind as he is brilliant, and is as poor as he is kind—owing to his great never-tailing generosity to his still poorer friends. It has been said, said ad nauseam, that in bringing the Dreyfus case to the fore again, Jaures is moved by mere ambition. But knowing him, one is certain that this is not so. Jaures is acting on conviction. He firmly believes that a fresh inquiry into the Dreyfus case is necessary, and he will move heaven and earth to try and get it. It is doubtful himself is, this time at least, expectant of success, but that with Jaures is a detail. "My chief mainspring in life," he told Colonel Picquart at the Trois Marches inn one evening at Rennes, "is duty. That is why you and I, mon colonel, who have so little else in common, may shake hands."

The Paris tradesmen, and all whose living is earned at the expense of that vague if exceedingly powerful entity known as Society, are busy planning to devise some scheme by which to keep people in Paris after the Grand Prix has been run this year. The date, June 7, is an extremely early one, owing to the earlier dates of the important English racing fixtures, and a committee of commercial men here is now at work considering schemes and devices to keep the fashionable world in Paris for a few weeks longer. It has practically been decided to organize a festal week in Paris, from June 14 to June 21, on which date the Grand Prix Cycliste is run. All sorts of ideas have been put forward for the details of this week of festivities, not the least ingenious being the suggestion that a "social salon"—an exhibition of the very latest things in dressmaking, jewellery, devices for entertaining, millinery, and, in a word, everything which interests the femme du monde—should be arranged by all the leading fournisseurs, so as to keep madame in town a little longer. There may also be an international military tournament at Longchamps, in which crack regiments of cavalry from Russia, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and Great Britain would be invited to compete with those of France;

won, has been a spell of shocking weather, and not even the most hardened tradesman would surely wish for that.

"Eve Humbert! Look! Eve Humbert!" These word could be heard on Sunday afternoon at about five o'clock in the Bois de Boulogne when Eve, daughter of the famous Therese, was to be seen walking slowly through the quietest avenues, accompanied by Mme. Gustave Humbert—her grandmother. These two women, evidently conscious of the commotion they were causing, seemed, to be the only sad figures in Paris, for never has the spring season opened in such magnificent weather, and for the first time this year Paris's favourite characters were visible, almost without exception, in the Avenue des Acacias. There is not a man about town here who does not pretend to know to his finger-ends all particulars as to the celebrities of the Avenue des Acacias, and if inquisitive people are not fortunate enough to obtain one of these gentlemen to act as their informer, you will often find them giving 5 francs to an official guide to keep them "au courant" as to the passers-by. One of the most famous Acacias characters, and whose eccentricity the Parisians have never been able to get over, is "L'homme qui rit." No one has any idea what his name is, yet for over twenty years he has daily ridden through the Bois, and he is always seen smiling. Hence his title. Another well-known character is the Marquise de Belbeuf, generally driving a tandem, and always surrounded by dogs. Then there is the Comtesse de Greffulhe, most dignified in a carriage and pair. An "Acacias" celebrity that has caused no end of discussions in her time is Mme. de Grandon. This lady never goes to any further extravagance than a fiacre.

As for "Bi-Bi" and "Ba-Ba," they are the Footit and Chocolat of the Bois de Boulogne. Notwithstanding "Bi-Bi's" elegant dog-cart, his trousers come up to his ankles and his coat is about four sizes too small for him; he is over six feet in height and no matter what season of the year, always wears a brown silk hat. "Ba-Ba" is renowned for his ridiculously small straw hat, which he even wears in the month of December. Their names are also unknown to the majority, and the only person who has been talking to them is an Australian gentleman who is looked upon by the eccentries of the Bois as "one of themselves," on account of his having driven for the past four years a tandem drawn by two zebras—the only tame ones, outside the Rothschild stables. But if you remain in the Bois long enough you will see a specially curious sight for daily, whether it is wet or fine, at about 8 p. m., a lady, dressed in red from head to foot, will enter by the Porte Maillot, proceed down the Avenue des Acacias, then drive round the racecourse and out through the gates of Boulogne. Her mode of conveyance is a peculiarly built dog-cart drawn by eight donkeys. The characters just mentioned never by any chance stop at Armenonville for refreshment where on Sunday there was as much animation as on a Grand Frixday, and where the literary and dramatic world was much on "evidence." At one table was La Belle Otero—who has now a title, and is called Mlle. la Comtesse Otero; at another table was M. Willy none the worse for his last Friday afternoon's due, and who stated laughingly that he looked upon the whole affair as a farce. M. Marcel Prevost was talking to M. Hervieu, and Mlle. Perel, daughter of Mme. Rejane, attracted attention when she left the restaurant by getting into a French cab, her two fine horses having been replaced by the mules given to her mother by the King of Portugal. Last but not least, among this crowd of celebrities, were the ex-Princesse de Chimay and M. Rigo. The ex-Princesse has grown somewhat thinner, but was most happy over the good luck she had had at the races. "There is the Avenue des Acacias, and here is Armenonville," said M. Gustave Charpentier to Mlle. Ordette Dulac, "but here is all-Paris and all-Paris means happiness." His statement seemed true to a certain extent, until one saw Mlle. Eve Humbert being followed by a rude crowd, and the misery written on this girl's face, who is suffering though no fault of her own, seemed to be a large blot on the joyous ensemble rapidly described by M. Charpentier.

The French Minister of Marine has placed a vessel at the disposal of a M. Zuchowiecki, of La Rochelle, for the continuance of some interesting experiments he has been making with a new and very simple life-saving apparatus. The apparatus is, in all simplicity, but a large kite of oiled cloth. There are four air bags in the head to maintain equilibrium, and the kite's tail consists of six cloth pockets of the form of fire buckets, suspended one above the other. At the end of the tail-rope there is fixed strongly-built paddle. The great difficulty in case of shipwreck near the shore has always been the getting of a rope on board so as to secure means of communication with the land. Owing to the strong wind, which almost invariably blows in shore in such cases, communication from land to a sinking vessel is often well-nigh impossible. M. Zuchowiecki suggests—and M. Pelletan is very much inclined to adopt, the plan—the carrying of a life-saving kite on every ship whether great or small. The wind which makes it difficult to get a rope from land to vessel will naturally simplify the carrying of one from the vessel to land. If there are rocks which makes the risk too great for a man with the rope and a lifebelt to travel to shore, steering himself with the paddle, a dummy takes his place. If there be no dangerous rocks between the vessel and the land a man, drawn by the kite and guiding himself in by means of the paddle, can reach the shore with great rapidity. M. Zuchowiecki, to show the excellence of his simple apparatus, threw himself into the water with it eight times a few days ago during a gale of wind, and came safely to shore, pulled by the kite from distances of 500, 1,000, and 1,500 yards from the Quai La Palice at La Rochelle. Mr. Pelletan had sent one of his secretaries down from Paris to see the experiments, which, both with the inventor and with the dummy were entirely successful, and before very long the Zuchowiecki kites will be adopted on all the vessels of the French naval service and upon fishing boats and merchant ships as well.

ON MAKING THE WORLD SMALL.

(Concluded from page 4.)

His predictions with regard to the resistance of the Boers are a perfect commentary on how the large ideas prosper when it comes to a question not of thinking in continents, but of understanding a few two-legged people. And the error of this motor-car policy is that it never understands anything or anybody. To it, as I have said, Arabia may be a whirl of dust and China a flash of rice-fields; and the sensation is doubtless glorious. But Arabia is not a world of dust and China is not a flash of rice-fields. They are things ancient and inscrutable, things with secret powers buried like treasure, things that can only be understood from the inside, things that can only be felt with the loyalty of children and the great patience of poets. And to feel them as anything less than this, to feel them as things we can conquer or distance, is suddenly to dwarf the world. The man who can stand in his own back garden and feel thus about it, can feel the earth in its blossoms and Europe in its walls, can feel that the end of it is full of the magic of distance and a primal invitation, that man I should say had large ideas. He whose garden door opens on fairyland thinks in something large than continents. He creates the spaces of the earth: the the motor-car stupidly destroys them. Imperial civilization is conscious of other civilizations; national and domestic civilization is conscious of its own. It knows the sacredness of this hill or that river, the memory of that saint or this battle, as men know real things, the faces of their friends or the hunger in their bellies, not, like the motorist school, as men know the pictures in the Uffizi or the animals in the Zoological Gardens. An, standing in its own vast and windy world, with endless horizons and possibilities, it watches with a humorous contentment the motorist civilization making the world smaller and smaller, seeing all and seeing nothing, roaring on at last to the capture of the Solar System, only to feel the sun cockney and the stars suburban.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than any thing else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

AN AFTERNOON PARTY AT THE CHINA BAUG.

THE friends and admirers of Mr. Muljl B. Barbhaya entertained Mr. and Mrs. Barbhaya to an afternoon party at the China Baug yesterday on the occasion of their leaving these shores for England. The gardens in front of the Baug were tastefully decorated with banners waving from the venetian poles. In the evening the garden grounds were illuminated with Kitson's light, and the fountain in the centre was decorated with plants in pots and fairy lamps arranged at regular intervals. The staircase leading to the reception hall was carpetted with red cloth. The decorations in the spacious hall were very attractive. Chairs and sofas were tastefully arranged throughout the hall, and the flood of light pouring forth from the huge chandeliers added much to its beautiful appearance. Shortly before 6.30 p. m., Mr. and Mrs Barbhaya drove into the gates of the Baug and the string-band in attendance struck up a note to announce the arrival.

The students of the Fazalpole Orphanage recited Gujarati poems specially prepared for the occasion, enumerating the good deeds of Mr. Barbhaya as a public man. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in a short speech, wished Mr. Barbhaya bon voyage and speedy return to Mr. and Mrs. Barbhaya. Mr. Mulji replied in suitable terms thanking all present for the honour they had done to Mr. Barbhaya and himself. Presentations of flowers and garlands having been made, the party adjourned to the refreshment tables. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parak, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. Jeebhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Devidas Pranjivandas Mehta, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Vandeker, and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

THE BOMBAY CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

THE "Bombay Cathedral Magzine" says:—In 1878 the Schools received from Government Rs. 25,000 to meet a like sum which had been subscribed by the public. The income derived from this Rs. 50,000, which is invested in Government paper and forms our endowment, is not enough to enable us in times of distress, like those through which we have recently passed, to maintain the standard of efficiency which is maintained in prosperous times. It has been necessary to supplement our income (derived from fees, Government grant, and interest on the endowment) by a monthly collection in the Cathedral. With a view to increasing this endowment the Government was approached with the request that they would grant Rs. 20,000 to meet a like sum which the governing body of the Schools are prepared to devote to the increase of the present Endowment Fund. We have just learnt that, though our application was backed up by the Director of Public Instruction, Government think that we have been "already fairly dealt with" and have refused our request. When we have close at hand an institution like the Elphinstone High School which is entirely supported by Government for the natives of this country, it does seem hard that the Europeans should not have more liberal support.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 30.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J W Mayne Principal Rajkumar College Rajkot is granted with effect from the 6th June 1903 leave on urgent private affairs for four months and twelve days in continuation of the summer vacation.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to cancel this Dept Notification No. 9324 dated the 15th Dec 1902 with effect from the 1st May 1903.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased in modification of this Dept Notification No. 2521 dated the 7th April 1903 to appoint Capt N Coghill Bar-at-Law and Assistant Political Agent second grade to act as Administrator Radhanpur State in addition to his own duties during the absence of Capt F W Wodehouse or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint in modification of this Dept Notification No. 2385 dated the 4th April 1903 Mr J E B Hotson I C S to do duty as Asst to the Agent to the Govr Kathiawar.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R C Brown I C S to act as Political Agent Janjira during the absence of Mr H W J Bagnell I C S or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Phiroze Hoshang Dastur M A (Bom) Second Presidency Magistrate Bombay is granted privilege leave for one month from the 11th May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr Phiroze Hosing Dastur or pending further orders:—Mr Karsandas Chhabildas Barrister-at-Law to act as Second Presidency Magistrate; Mr J W S Dracup to act as Third Presidency Magistrate; Mr A W Lester to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The Govr in Council is pleased to cancel Govt Notification No. 1537 dated the 17th March 1903 and to appoint Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Pranvallabh Parikh First Class Subordinate Judge Surat to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes Ahmedabad vice Rao Bahadur Laishanker Umiashankar Tarvadi retiring.

Privilege leave for seventeen days is granted to Mr H F Carvalho City Magistrate Poona.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Narsinh Ransing Mamlatdar Poona City is appointed to act as City Magistrate Poona during the absence of Mr H F Carvalho or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J V Cooke on return to duty to be Supt of Police B B and C I Railway; Mr W Heyland on relief to be Dist Supt of Police Kanara; and Mr J B Jenkins on relief to be Asst Supt of Police Sukkur.

The Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 21 of Act XV of 1865 to appoint Mr Rustomji Jamshedji Dastur to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr Byramji Pestanji Doctor deceased.

Rao Saheb Govind Raghunath Dabholkar Magistrate at Bandra in the district of Thana is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A Guider on return to duty to be Asst Supt of Police Poona and to act as Dist Supt of Police Poona during the absence of Mr M Kennedy on deputation or pending further orders.

Mr W W Wellis Supt of the Thana Special Prison is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 1st May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col Kavasji Hormasji Mistri I M S Civil Surgeon Thana to act as Supt of the Thana Special Prison in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr Wellis or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G E Chatfield I C S to act as Sindhi Translator to Government during the absence of Mr J P Vaughan I C S or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G E Chatfield I C S, to act as Asst Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr J P Vaughan I C S on leave or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W T Morison I C S on relief to act as Secy to Govt Political Special Judicial and Legislative Depte during the absence on leave of the Honble Mr S W Edgerley C I E I C S or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W J Locker North Stafford Regt to act as Adjut 1st Battn B B and C I R Vol Corps during the absence of Capt C E Galwey or pending further orders.

Mr L W G Hivett Karnac Administrator Genl and Official Trustee of Bombay has been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India extraordinary leave under Articles 658 and 332 of the Civil Service Regulations until the 9th Nov 1903 in continuation of the furlough already granted to him.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Wenden C I E to act as a Trustee under the City of Bombay Improvement Act during the absence of Mr G A Anderson.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Presure has decreased briskly in the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Bhuj and Jamnagar, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at most places and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature variations from normal are irregular. The maximum varied from 111° at Khandwa to 84° at Dwarka and Jask, and the minimum from 66° at Lahore to 81° at Jhansi and Nagpur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places. Humidity has increased considerably at Jask, Ahmednagar, Akola, Veraval Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Deesa and Jhansi.

Rain.—Over half an inch fell at Colombo and light showers at Nagapatam, Belgaum, Ahmednagar Akola, Amraoti and Jhansi.

Weather continues fine with more or less cloudy skies.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st May.

1. Members are reminded that the first competition for the Challenge Cup will take place at the Colaba range to-morrow (Saturday) from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.	For Coughs.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.	Colds.
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Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.

Trade Mark.—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers, but Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

LAST evening, in Premjee Jeevan's Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., performed the double ceremony of opening Mr. Dayal Bhimji's Charitable Dispensary and Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee's Bhattia Maternity Hospital. The premises of the Aryan Medical School, where the ceremony took place, were decorated for the occasion. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Luckmidas Bhimjee, Amirchand P. Parmar, Ebji Oomersey, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Kalliandas Keseowdas, Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranine, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair.

Dr. Popat Prabhuram, the Superintendent of the Aryan Medical School, read a report on the working of the school, explaining the object for which it was originally established. Its funds now amounted to about Rs. 70,000 to which contributions were made by Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Prabhashanker Gowrishanker, Dewkaran Nanjee, Chatterbhooj Morarjee, and others. It was stated that the late Mr. Dayal Bhimji had given Rs. 40,000 for opening a charitable dispensary in connection with the school, and Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee had by his will directed the establishment of a Bhatia maternity hospital. Mr. Damodar, Mr. Lukhmidas's son, had undertaken the maintenance of a maternity hospital to which a Bhattia ward will be specially attached, and he had contributed Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of the necessary implements for the hospital. The speaker dilated at some length on the benefits which were expected to accrue from the combination of English and Aryan methods of medical treatment as taught in the school. Dr. Prabhuram had by his will left Rs. 5,000 for the benefit of the school. Four medical graduates gave tuition in the school without any remuneration, &c.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, addressing the meeting in Marathi, advocated the claims of the school to the patronage of native gentlemen, and requested the chairman to declare the two institutions open from that day.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, reviewed the circumstances under which the Aryan Medical School was established, and said that although he himself was decidedly in favour of Western methods of medical treatment, still he thought there was an opening for the useful working of the Aryan Medical School for the benefit of those natives of this country who had a predilection for their own institutions. The chairman then declared the two institutions open.

Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Lukhmidas Walljee presiding. The following is the director's report:—

In submitting before the shareholders their 28th annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th September, 1902, the directors have great pleasure to state that the company has made a handsome profit of Rs. 93,825-4-4 for the year ending 30th September, 1902, which added to the balance of profit of last year makes up a total profit of Rs. 94,480-0-4. This profit is generally attributed to the satisfactory cotton crop of the last year 1901-1902, and is also due to the beneficial effects of the pressing and ginning joint working combinations which prevail at all the different company's stations; and the directors hope to meet with equally good results during next year, if the aforesaid state of affairs continue in future. Out of the aforesaid total profit of Rs. 94,480-0-4 which is for disposal this year, the directors propose to divide the same as under:—To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 125 per share on 348 shares, Rs. 43,500; to carry to depreciation fund account, Rs. 20,000; to amount set aside to meet the cost of new machinery and building, Rs. 15,000; to amount set aside for equalization of dividends Rs. 10,000; to bonus to be paid to company's employees Rs. 3,000; to balance carried over next year's account, Rs. 2,980.

Two of the directors, Messrs. Lakhmidas Walljee and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The directors regret to report to the shareholders the untimely death of one of their colleagues, Mr. Gordhandas Sunderdas, who was the member of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the company. In him they have lost a very influential and intelligent member on the board whose advice and assistance proved always very valuable in carrying out the affairs of the company.

The directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th December, 1902, were received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 125 per share was declared, and resolutions were passed re-electing Messrs Lukhmidas Walljee and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett as directors, and appointing Messrs Soonderdas Narandas and Hurjivan Soonderdas as auditors for the current year.

Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceeding.

REPENTANT DESERTER.

CURIOUS STORY OF A GUILTY CONSCIENCE

A curious story of a repentant deserter comes from Munich, where a young man, dressed in the very height of fashion, appeared the other day and confessed to the military authorities that he had deserted from his regiment five years ago. He asked to be punished for his offence and to be allowed to serve his time, so that he could face the world with a clear conscience.

It appears that the deserter, who comes of a good family, ran away after committing some trifling offence against military discipline, and lived a life of adventure in various countries of Europe and Africa.

He served in the French foreign legion in Algeria, and fought on the side of the Macedonian insurgents against the Turks. He went to sea as a common sailor, and afterwards became manager of a tourists bureau at Nice. Finally he settled in Paris and made money by successful speculations, so that he was soon a rich man.

In Paris he fell in love with a wealthy French widow, who was willing to become his wife. His past, however, weighed heavily on his conscience, and he resolved to expiate his offence before leading her to the altar, hence his return to Munich and his confession to the military authorities there.

The court-martial which tried his case sentenced him to one year's imprisonment for desertion, and at the expiration of the term he will have to serve his obligatory three years in the army. His lady love in Paris will thus have to wait for four years before she can become his bride.

"A NEW FORCE IN POLITICS."

A DEMONSTRATION, organised by the Grimsby section of the Independent Labour party, was held at the Town Hall, Grimsby, Mr. Arthur Lee, who presided, denied that the meeting had been called by the Conservative party on behalf of the Conservative member, Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., said he had little love for the Liberal party, and still less for the Tory party. The Labour party were trying to create a new force in politics. Pauperism was increasing, and half the working people who attained the age of sixty-five years became paupers, there was need for a new party if only to quicken the pace of improvements in social life. If they had had a Liberal Government with Lord Rosebery at its head—as he was bound to b—if they had a Liberal Government they would change the party but they would not change the policy which made a big Army and a strong Navy necessary. Landlords, bishops, liquor traffic and all were represented in Parliament. Why was not labour organised politically, as were these interests? They could raise £50,000 a year for Labour representation. This sum would keep 200 members of Parliament, and when Labour had 200 stalwarts in the House of Commons they would get payment of members. At the next election fifty Labour candidates would go to the poll.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box, in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions," will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

ROMANTIC WEDDING.

SIR GORDON MACGREGOR'S TURN OF FORTUNE.

THE romance of Sir William Gordon Macgregor, the pauper baronet of West Ham Workhouse, is friends now complete.

He was quietly married on April 5 by special licence at Southmead, a small village near Clifton, in presence of a small "Macgregors' gathering" of four personal friends of the bridegroom and two of the registrar.

But the bride was not the lady who became engaged to him and subsequently from motives of duty, broke off the match. She was Miss Alice Gulliver, a sister of that lady.

The story of the baronet's romance is a very curious one.

While Sir Gordon was holding the humble tenor of his way among the inmates of West Ham Workhouse, where he had spent six months—his rank known inside and outside the institution—one day there called to see him a well dressed lady (hitherto unknown to the reduced baronet) whose heart had been affected by reading of his misfortunes.

She was granted an audience with Sir Gordon and talked with him in private for about an hour.

After her departure the baronet emerged wreathed in smiles from the interview, and forthwith became the hero of the workhouse. With true ingenuousness he told his fellow-inmates that he was about to say good-bye to the place, and marry a rich lady.

COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

Then it appeared as if the current of true love had not run smoothly. Sir Gordon had no sooner been translated in triumph from the abode of charity to a West End mansion, than it was given forth that the lady, a Miss Gulliver, had broken off the match.

She told an "Express" representative so at Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, where she had lived for some years as companion to a wealthy maiden lady.

Her acquaintance with Sir Gordon, she said, had been very brief and she added that her reasons for changing her mind were purely personal.

It seemed rather hard to treat Sir William thus, but he didn't grieve disproportionately. As a temporary solatium the lady with whom Miss Gulliver lived granted him afortnight's holiday in the country.

"He was most kind over it," said Miss Gulliver at the time, "and has behaved in a most honourable manner, like the gentleman he is."

At his holiday resort Sir Gordon said he felt nothing but deep respect for the lady who was to have become his wife. She had been his greatest friend, and he magnanimously allowed that she did quite right in breaking the engagement.

London learned of Miss Gulliver's decision with a mild pang of disappointment, and the inmates of West Ham Workhouse talked of their distinguished associate possibly rejoining them there. But this was not to be.

"ALL'S WELL THAT—"

Residing in the house of the maiden lady to whom Miss Gulliver was companion was a sister, Miss Alice Gulliver, to whose sentiment the situation strongly appealed.

Sir Gordon, in his admirably borne disappointment, reciprocated the sympathy, and Miss Alice Gulliver being held back by no such ties of duty as those which restrained her sister, a fresh marriage was arranged, and was duly solemnised as already related.

Miss Alice Gulliver gave her age as forty-nine, and directly after the ceremony the happy pair returned to the baronet's lodging.

It is understood that a prominent lady in society will make comfortable provision for Sir Gordon and his bride.

Nearly half a page of Burke's Peerage is devoted to the genealogy of Sir William's family. He succeeded his father as fourth baronet in 1879, is fifty-seven years of age, and had not previously been married.

For some years Sir William acted as an Army tutor and travelling companion.

The death of Brigadier-General Charles Reginald Macgregor, his younger brother, who had command of the troops in the Assam district of India, deprived him of his only pension.

But that is all changed now. It is floodtide in Sir Gordon's affairs, and fortune is flinging old shoes after him.

To an "Express" representative who saw her, Lady Macgregor said that she and her husband would probably settle down at Weston-super-Maire.

Their future is to a large extent dependent upon the well-known society lady who has been already mentioned as having generously promised to see that no prospect of a return to the dismal surroundings of West Ham Workhouse shall overshadow the remainder of the baronet's life.

That lady has, it is stated, seen Lady Macgregor and has thoroughly approved Sir William Gordon Macgregor's choice—a somewhat important matter in view of the fact that Lady Macgregor's personal means are but slight.

The "Express" correspondent had a pleasant chat also with the baronet.

His marriage with Miss Alice Gulliver, he said, was purely one of love. It was Lady Macgregor who made the arrangements for her sister's wedding which was broken off and during the time he has been in Clifton, bejaded, she was a constant visitor, and her great kindness to him completely won his heart, so much so that he asked her on Friday last to become his wife and the lady consented.

It is understood that at some future date the marriage ceremony will be solemnised in a church, this being in accordance with the bride's most earnest wishes.

INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.

LORD ROSEBERY AS THE OSMAN DIGNA OF POLITICS.

MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was on Friday (April 6) the guest of the Manchester Conservative Club. Mr. G. F. Milde, chairman of the club presided. Mr. Wyndham, responding to the toast of his health, said that in politics, as in private conduct, morbid self-analysis, hypochondriac anxiety did no good at all. The real remedy was to go on with the work and not to bother about this or that young man of ability who took a line of his own, perhaps, only on one question. Mr. Disraeli was succeeded by Lord Salisbury, and Lord Salisbury had been succeeded by Mr. Balfour, but who had succeeded Mr. Glastone? Lord Rosebery has transcendent ability, and made brilliant raids from time to time into the field of war, but only from time to time. He evaporated; he disappeared. He was the Osman Digna of political war. The explanation might be that, although Lord Rosebery was very able and very willing to fight, he happend to agree with the Unionists on almost every question of first-rate importance. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, though sometimes he appeared to be opposed to every principle they cherished, was either unable or unwilling to fight.

One part of the Empire did not enjoy opportunities equal to those open to England or Scotland. As a matter of fact, Ireland did not enjoy the opportunities which were to be had in other parts of the Empire. That was due partly to the fact that at a crucial period in the year 1881, when Parliament said it would give justice to Ireland, it really gave her litigation—which was a very different thing. Ireland, a country agricultural to an extent which was hardly gauged in England, had suffered inevitably during the last fifty or sixty years, during which time agriculture had been sacrificed to industry. The age of steam and coal had not been a happy or profitable age to a country deprived of mineral wealth, and Ireland had had to pass through this age without the alternative open to the rural dwellers in this country. Was it right that we who were finding opportunities in South Africa should watch unmoved this steady shrinking in Ireland, embittered by the litigation which we gave as a remedy, a remedy which had proved almost worse than the disease? It must be the desire and the hope of every true Imperialist that Ireland should become a bridge instead of as now a chasm between ourselves and Canada, and with Canada he would associate our kinsman in the United State.

Was the Land Bill a settlement, and would there be repudiation? He believed that the Irish people would feel that this Bill was an honest attempt, and that they would be prepared to give it an honest trial. Irishmen were a chivalrous race, and he believed that if they found the basis of agrarian peace in the present Bill they would not violate or tolerate the violation of principles so sacred in their history and so pregnant with issue and so vital to Ireland's prosperity. This was a matter giving Ireland an opportunity. Its was a matter of co-operation, and if they were co-operating in giving this opportunity to Ireland at the main industries of Ireland, surely it must not be given at the expense of one class. Opportunity should be accompanied by justice. The landlords of Ireland who had served the Union well ought not to be forced to sell property at prices which would be to some absolute ruin. He felt that the Tory party would support him in saying that the opportunities given by this Bill should not be accompanied by injustice to any class.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TO ABOLISH SEA-SICKNESS.

NEW CROSS-CHANNEL BOAT ON THE TURBINE PRINCIPLE.

IF only sea-sickness could be eliminated the cross-Channel passage would lose its worst terrors. Another serious attempt is to be made in this direction by the introduction of a turbine boat.

The Queen, a new cross-Channel steamer, has been launched recently for the South Eastern and Chatham Railway from Messrs. Denny's famous shipbuilding yard at Dumbarton. She is fitted with the well-known Parsons turbine engines, and the builders have undertaken that she shall have an average sea speed of twenty-one knots.

By the introduction of the turbine principle it is claimed that all vibration is done away with. The oscillation caused by the paddle-wheels and the throb of the screw are absent. Clear of the pier or wharf, a turbine steamer runs into a nice, lazy swing, and the side screws, which greatly add to her speed, impart general steadiness.

Very rarely is there any pitching. The machinery works quite noiselessly. The vessel moves forward more as if she were a fish rather than a complicated mechanical structure.

There are three screws to a turbine steamer. The two side shafts take the place of the ordinary twin screws, and the centre shaft runs free. The manœuvring power is as great as in an ordinary steamer, while in going astern there is none of that most unpleasant grinding motion so familiar to the traveller.

SUMPTUOUS FITTINGS.

The new boat launched in Messrs. Denny's yard is an enlarged example of the vessels which have been running on the Clyde so successfully to the Arran ports. She is 310 feet long, with a breadth of 40 feet, and has a complete awning deck. On the upper desk there are a number of special cabins provided for the convenience of passengers, and her fitting are most sumptuous. The second-class accommodation is situated aft. Here there is a sheltered promenade for passengers, whose convenience and comfort are studied.

Exceptionally powerful appliances have been put in for working the vessel with expedition, and it is confidently expected that she will be able easily to cover the passage between Dover and Calais well under the hour.

Messrs. Denny's shipbuilding yard is famous all the world over for its modern and scientific machinery. Here were built the Shamrock II. and Shamrock III.; and this turbine cross-Channel steamer is expected to add new laurels to their fame.

So many steamers have from time to time been built for the cross-Channel passage which have been promised to overcome all risk of sea-sickness, that a certain amount of scepticism is sure to exist regarding the merits of the new boat. But the the public will not have very long to wait. It is hoped that within six weeks the Queen will be running on the regular service. Those who are best acquainted with the turbine principle are most confident of her success.

There is no doubt that steamers fitted with engine working on Messrs. Parsons' principle can develop a speed far beyond that of the ordinary screw. This has been proved in the case of the torpedo-destroyers, and there is no reason why this high speed cannot be equally utilised on all cross-Channel routes.

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

It has been thought by many of the regular marine engineers who hold Board of Trade certificates that they may have to undergo fresh examinations before they are considered capable of managing turbine engines. This is far, however, from being the case. All engineers can run on their existent Board of Trade papers.

There is considerable economy in coal effected by the use of turbine engines. The first practical experiments were obtained during the trials of the King Edward, the first turbine ship built on the Clyde by Messrs. Denny, and the same firm's boat, the Duchess of Hamilton, built a couple of years previously with oscillating engines. The relative figures were:

King Edward: Coal burnt 1,429 tons; total mileage, 12,18; miles per ton of coal, 8.47; average speed, 15 1-2 knots.

Duchess of Hamilton: Coal burnt 1,758 tons; total mileage, 15,804; miles per ton of coal, 8.87; average speed, 16 1-2 knots.

It will be noticed, both as regards speed and economy, the turbine boat worked out a long way ahead. Up till now such trials as have been made with turbine yachts have given similar economy results.

If the success of the Queen, both commercially and as a sea-going boat be established, in a very few years every cross-Channel steamer will be fitted with turbine engines, and the Continent, so to speak, be brought very much nearer to us than it is at present. For the more people travel the sooner it will be possible to reduce fares.

This question, of course, has an aspect not altogether aggreeable to the British mind. It means that holiday makers will spend a greater amount of their money abroad. But there is, after all, no real reason for this fear, if only British seaside watering places and other popular resorts would lay themselves out to cater for a holiday folk at reasonable prices and study their comfort more closely.

Turbine engines are, however, to open out a new era of ocean travelling. If ever the principle be adapted on the big Atlantic liners, as it is confidently predicted the Transatlantic voyage will be considerably shortened. It is exraordinary how little has been done in this direction during the last decade or so. It takes as long on an average to reach New York to-day as in the early "nineties."—"Daily Express."

NAVAL BUNGLE.

A COLLISION THAT HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED.

FROM letters received from the Mediterranean, says the "Daily Express," it appears that an accident due to bungling in high places occured in the recent manœuvres.

Two battleships collided during the manœuvres, and the smashed armour-plates are likely to cost something like £70,000 to repair.

But the most curious fact about the accident was its suppression. Not only was it kept out of the papers, but, as our correspondent informs us, notices were posted on the lower decks of the battleships concerned containing a peremptory order that no member of the crew was to mention the accident in letters home.

Why it was necessary to take these stringent precautions to protect the officers concerned in the matter does not appear. Nor does it seem for the good of the Navy that this secrecy should be made a precedent.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th April, 1903, on 172·8 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	..	600
Or per mile of Railway	17	18	..	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	4,204	2,793	14	7,011
Total for 4 weeks	4,504	3,093	14	7,611
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	482	637	..	1,119
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	37	..	65
Total to corresponding date do.	5,841	4,987	42	10,873

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 519
Decrease to date ... 262

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

PURELY PERSONAL.

THERE were two reminders of Wellington and Waterloo in the papers of the week ending 11th April. The first was in the speech which Mr. Leopold Rothschild made at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Club—the speech in which he told the well-known but not always accurately-given story of his ancestor's action in references to the battle of Waterloo. The current legend for many years—indeed, it survives in some encyclopedias to this day—is that the Rothschild of the Napoleonic period was so eager to be first with news that he took care to be present at the battle of Waterloo, that he watched the varying fortunes of that historic day with feverish eagerness, and that when he saw how the tide had finally turned against Napoleon, he took the fastest horses and every other form of quick conveyance that the times knew, and, bringing the precious news to London, began to operate on the Stock Exchange. The stocks were low in consequence of the report that Blucher had been defeated, and Rothschild, operating for a rise, was able—so the story went—to make a big fortune by "bulling."

Unfortunately the story, like many other romantic tales, is not true. The real version is much simpler, as narrated by Mr. Rothschild. Here is his version: The news came through the medium of a small Dutch newspaper. The intelligence was published in a single line: "Great Victory of the English at Amsterdam." His grandfather, who was the owner of some ships, told his captains that, whenever they went anywhere, they were always to bring him the latest newspapers. One of the trusted captains arrived with a paper announcing the great victory. His grand-father immediately took the news to the Treasury, and gave the information to Lord Liverpool. He did not tell him how he knew it, and his news was scouted because the intelligence had arrived on the previous day that the English troops had been beaten.

Among the other changes which Mr. Rothschild has seen in his time was the extraordinary revolution which the ocean cable has made in the transmission of news from America. There was a time when the little town of Queenstown, near Cork, was almost a metropolis from the newspaper point of view. The American papers, which from 1860 to 1865 contained the news of the progress of the American War, were torn open by the agents of the different London papers and their absorbing and momentous contents telegraphed to London. I remember those times well, and still feel the thrill of horror which passed over the small country town in which I was then living when the news trickled through, some couple of weeks nearly after it had occurred, of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

It is hard for the present generation perhaps to realise that the telegraph was once in the hands of private companies, and what a big revolution was supposed to be made when telegrams, after their transfer to the State, could be sent for a minimum charge of one shilling. Indeed, I remember the time when a telegram was still regarded as so costly and so unusual an event, that it was always received with something of a preliminary shudder as an augury of disaster. There were two rival telegraph companies in those old days, and the competition between them was even fiercer than between the newspaper correspondents at Queenstown. They had to take more extreme measures to get ahead of each other. Here was their "modus operandi": The two rival telegraph companies of the day had stations at Brow Head and on Cape Clear Island. Both stations were always on the look-out for American liners, and when one was sighted boats were sent out with all haste to secure dispatches. As the first boat got the prize, there was always a great struggle by the boatmen for supremacy, and some fine feats of rowing were exhibited from time to time. Brow Head boasts of the tradition, however, that, on the whole, it had the best of the contests.

It is an astonishing thing—all that can be seen of change and progress in the lifetime of one man to-day. For there is a Marconi installation at Brow Head now; and so, as Brow Head is the last point seen by the outgoing and the first by the incoming steamer, it plays an important part to-day still in the transmission of news.

The other item connected with Waterloo is the report to which the "Daily Express" gives currency, that Apsley House is in the market, and will probably soon pass out of the hands of the Wellington family. The outside of Apsley House is impressive rather than beautiful, but it is a great improvement on what the house was when it was first built by Baron Apsley—after whom it was called, and who ended as a Lord Chancellor and as Earl of Bathurst. It was then a plain brick house; subsequently it was cased in Bath stone, and the portico—which is one of its most remarkable features to-day—was added, and several changes were made inside. There is a fine picture gallery inside, where the famous Waterloo banquet used to take place in the days of the Duke; there is a china room full of fine bronzes, and there are plenty of relics, of course, of the great soldier himself. Perhaps one of the most interesting of these is the room in which he used to sleep. It is described as small and ill-ventilated, and it contains only a narrow iron bedstead. The Duke was something of an ascetic up to the end of his days.

It is doubtful if the rest of the Duke would be seriously disturbed if he heard in the realms where he now dwells of these changes in his old home, for he had no great pride in his descendants; indeed, he is said to have almost hated his son. It is not a feeling that does him honour, but one can understand it. I often saw the second Duke of Wellington. He was a pretty well-known figure about town in his day; he had that fatal resemblance to his father which is sometimes worse than utter dissimilarity, the resemblance that seems something of a caricature. There was the same big nose, and the same hatchet-shaped face as the father had, but there was a weak, small chin, and a thorough weakness of expression that made the likeness painful rather than pleasant.

There is a very good description, by the way, of the appearance of the Great Duke when he was receiving his degree at Oxford, in the biography of Charlotte Yonge, which is published: "I remember," she says, "the hawk-like profile in the black and golden robe, the centre of the grand semi-circle of scarlet doctors, among them the Bishops who were still wigged. There was great curiousity to hear how the Duke would acquit himself of the little Latin speech which he had to deliver. It is well known that the Duke was not strong in languages. People in high political society in Paris still laugh at the traditional account of the Duke's extraordinary French at the great hour when he was the centre figure of Europe, and was occupying Paris as Commander-in-Chief of the English forces after the fall of Napoleon. It was said by some of the Oxford Dons that the Duke's Latin was not much better than his French; but this was probably a mistake; the wily old soldier had got his speech prepared for him by his doctor. The only fault that could be found with it was that he pronounced "Jacobus" and "Carolus" incorrectly. But what did it matter?

One reason, doubtless, for the readiness of the Wellington family how to sell is that the grant given by Parliament, after Waterloo, was limitted to threelives; and the present Duke belongs to the forth generation. Quite probably, this home of a great British soldier will be bought by one of the leaders of our present-day society—the men who have made vast fortunes in business.

I have often written that I regard Lord Kitchener as one of the ablest diplomatist of his time, says T. P. in "M.A.P.". Nobody who watched events at the time can ever forget the masterly tactics by which Kitchener got his own country and France out of an extremely tight placeat Fashoda. Poor Marchand and his gallant French comrades were half dead with fever and hunger when they arrived at Fashoda, and Kitchener, grasping the situation, sent them doctors, drugs, and wine; and in this exchange of courtesies passed one of the most perilous crises in the relations two of great nations that ever occurred.

An interesting promotion in the journalistic world has been the formal appointment of Mr. J. S. R. Phillips to the editorship of the "Yorkshire Post" in succession to the late Mr. H. J. Palmer. Mr. Phillips is at once an accomplished journalist and the best of good fellows. He joined the "Y. P."—as the great Leeds daily is called up there—as a leader writer, and for a long time was responsible for its first leader. During the late editor's illness he acted as managing editor. The appointment is a popular one, for Mr. Phillips is deservedly rich in friends.

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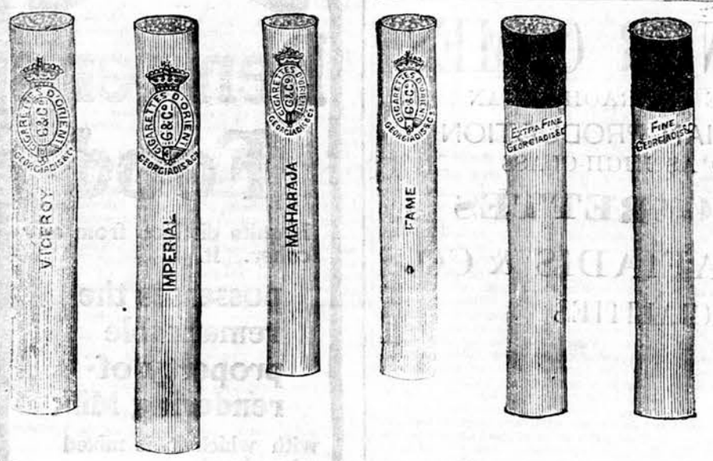

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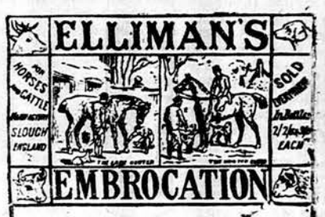

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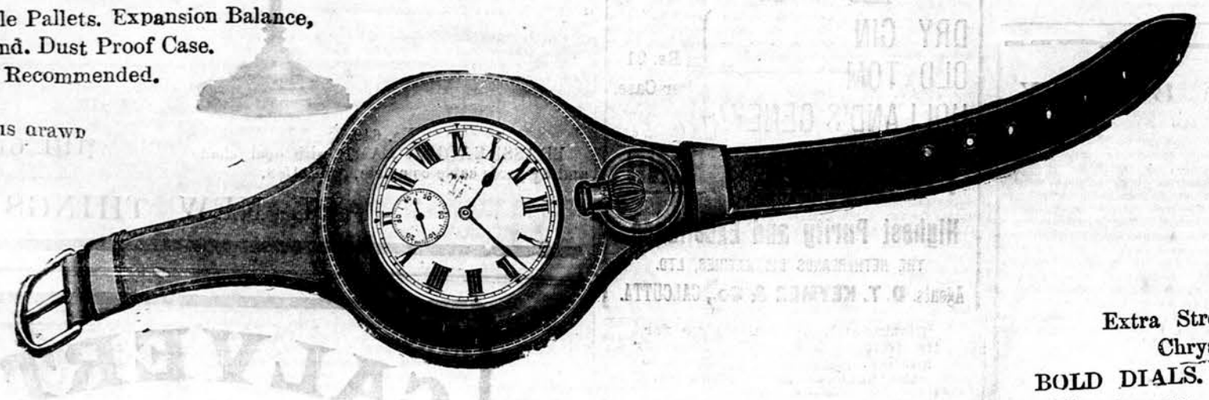

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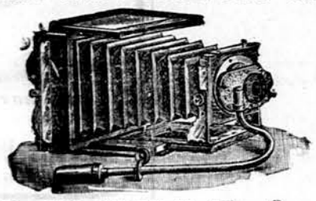

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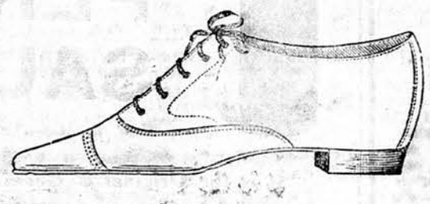

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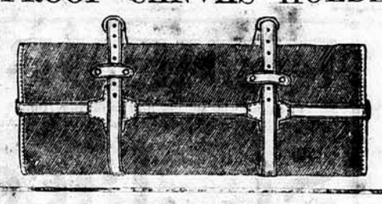

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